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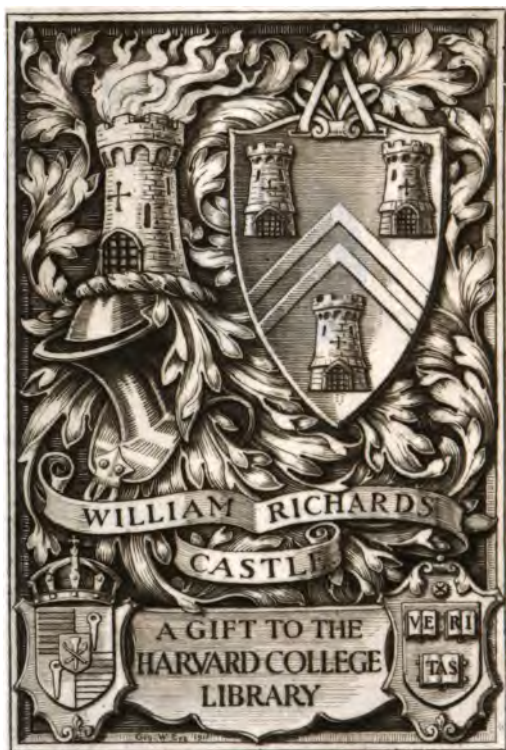
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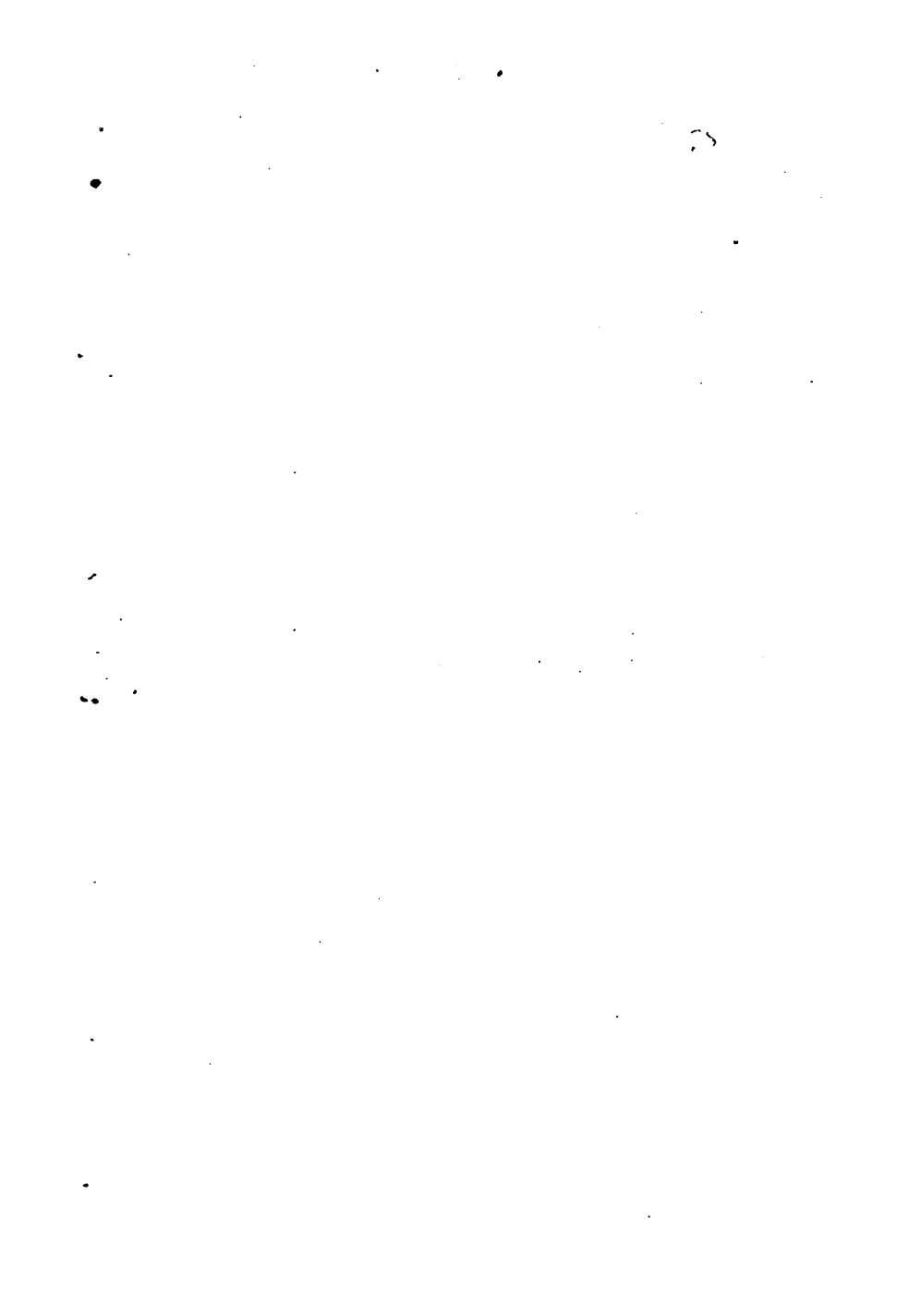
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AND COMMERCE.

BY HENRY M. WHITNEY,

EDITOR OF THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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GORDON & GOTCH, GEORGE ST., SYDNEY.
1875.



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TIME TABLE FOR MAIL SERVICE.

By Rail and Steamship, commencing Thursday Night, October 31st, 1875, from London, England. November 19, at 12 night, from Sydney. November 17, at 12 noon, from Port Chalmers.

OUTWARD.

LONDON TO PORT CHALMERS AND SYDNEY, via NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PORTS.	Dis- tance.	Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of	
		Month.	1875.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.
Leave London.....		Oct	21	Nov	18	Dec	16	Jan	13	Feb	10	Mar	9	Apr	6	May	4	Jun	1	Jul	29
Arrive New York.....	3,100	Oct	31	Nov	28	Dec	26	Jan	23	Feb	20	Mar	19	Apr	16	May	14	Jun	11	Jul	9
Leave New York.....		Oct	31	Nov	28	Dec	26	Jan	23	Feb	20	Mar	19	Apr	16	May	14	Jun	11	Jul	9
Ar. S. Francisco 6 p. m.	6,300	Nov	8	Dec	6	Jan	3	Jan	31	Feb	28	Mar	27	Apr	24	May	22	Jun	19	Jul	17
Lv. S. Francisco 9 p. m.		Nov	8	Dec	6	Jan	3	Jan	31	Feb	28	Mar	27	Apr	24	May	22	Jun	19	Jul	17
Arrive Honolulu 8 p. m.	8,400	Nov	16	Dec	13	Jan	11	Feb	8	Mar	7	Apr	4	May	2	May	30	Jun	27	Jul	25
Leave Honolulu 4 p. m.		Nov	17	Dec	15	Jan	12	Feb	9	Mar	8	Apr	5	May	3	May	31	Jun	28	Jul	26
Arrive Kaituma 6 a. m.	11,192	Nov	27	Dec	25	Jan	23	Feb	19	Mar	18	Apr	15	May	13	Jun	10	Jul	8	Aug	5
Leave Kaituma 6 a. m.		Nov	28	Dec	26	Jan	23	Feb	20	Mar	19	Apr	16	May	14	Jun	11	Jul	9	Aug	6
Arrive Auckland 8 a. m.	12,272	Dec	2	Dec	30	Jan	27	Feb	24	Mar	23	Apr	20	May	18	Jun	15	Jul	13	Aug	10
Leave Auckland 6 p. m.		Dec	2	Dec	30	Jan	27	Feb	24	Mar	23	Apr	20	May	18	Jun	15	Jul	13	Aug	10
Ar. Wellington 10 p. m.	13,847	Dec	4	Jan	2	Jan	29	Feb	26	Mar	25	Apr	22	May	20	Jun	17	Jul	15	Aug	12
Lv. Wellington 9 a. m.		Dec	4	Jan	2	Jan	29	Feb	26	Mar	25	Apr	22	May	20	Jun	17	Jul	15	Aug	12
Arrive Lyttelton 9 p. m.	13,917	Dec	6	Jan	4	Jan	31	Feb	28	Mar	27	Apr	24	May	22	Jun	19	Jul	17	Aug	14
Leave Lyttelton 5 a. m.		Dec	7	Jan	5	Feb	1	Feb	29	Mar	28	Apr	25	May	23	Jun	20	Jul	18	Aug	15
Ar. Ft. Chalmers 6 a. m.	14,112	Dec	8	Jan	6	Feb	2	Mar	1	Mar	29	Apr	26	May	24	Jun	21	Jul	19	Aug	16
Arrive Sydney 6 p. m.	12,902	Dec	4	Jan	1	Jan	29	Feb	26	Mar	25	Apr	22	May	20	Jun	17	Jul	15	Aug	12

H O M E W A R D .

SYDNEY AND PORT CHALMERS TO LONDON, via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

PORTS.	Dis- ance.	Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of		Day of	
		Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.	Month.	1876.
Leave Sydney 12 night.		Nov 26	1876.	Jan 14	1876.	Feb 11	1876.	Mar 16	1876.	Apr 13	1876.	May 7	1876.	Jun 5	1876.	Jul 30	1876.	Aug 25	1876.
Arrive Kandavu 12 m.	1,710	Nov 18	1876.	Dec 23	1876.	Jan 20	1876.	Feb 9	1876.	Mar 8	1876.	Apr 5	1876.	May 3	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Leave Sydney 12 m.		Nov 17	1876.	Dec 13	1876.	Jan 12	1876.	Feb 9	1876.	Mar 8	1876.	Apr 5	1876.	May 3	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Arrive Lyttelton 6 a. m.	186	Nov 18	1876.	Dec 13	1876.	Jan 12	1876.	Feb 9	1876.	Mar 8	1876.	Apr 5	1876.	May 3	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Leave Lyttelton 2 p. m.	366	Nov 18	1876.	Dec 13	1876.	Jan 12	1876.	Feb 9	1876.	Mar 8	1876.	Apr 5	1876.	May 3	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Arrive Wellington 5 1/2 a. m.		Nov 19	1876.	Dec 17	1876.	Jan 14	1876.	Feb 11	1876.	Mar 10	1876.	Apr 7	1876.	May 5	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Leave Wellington 9 1/2 p. m.	940	Nov 19	1876.	Dec 17	1876.	Jan 14	1876.	Feb 11	1876.	Mar 10	1876.	Apr 7	1876.	May 5	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Arrive Auckland 1 p. m.		Nov 22	1876.	Dec 20	1876.	Jan 17	1876.	Feb 14	1876.	Mar 13	1876.	Apr 10	1876.	May 8	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Leave Auckland 3 p. m.	2,020	Nov 26	1876.	Dec 24	1876.	Jan 21	1876.	Feb 18	1876.	Mar 17	1876.	Apr 14	1876.	May 12	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Arrive Kandavu 6 a. m.		Nov 27	1876.	Dec 25	1876.	Jan 22	1876.	Feb 19	1876.	Mar 18	1876.	Apr 15	1876.	May 13	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.
Leave Sydney 12 night.	4,502	Dec 7	1876.	Jan 4	1876.	Feb 1	1876.	Mar 29	1876.	Apr 26	1876.	May 23	1876.	Jun 20	1876.	Jul 18	1876.	Aug 15	1876.
Arrive Honolulu 8 p. m.		Dec 8	1876.	Jan 5	1876.	Feb 2	1876.	Mar 30	1876.	Apr 27	1876.	May 24	1876.	Jun 21	1876.	Jul 19	1876.	Aug 16	1876.
Leave Honolulu 4 p. m.	6,602	Dec 15	1876.	Jan 12	1876.	Feb 9	1876.	Mar 8	1876.	Apr 5	1876.	May 3	1876.	Jun 30	1876.	Jul 25	1876.	Aug 20	1876.
Arrive San Francisco 3 p. m.		Dec 16	1876.	Jan 13	1876.	Feb 10	1876.	Mar 9	1876.	Apr 6	1876.	May 4	1876.	Jun 31	1876.	Jul 26	1876.	Aug 21	1876.
Leave San Francisco 8 1/2 a. m.	9,802	Dec 23	1876.	Jan 20	1876.	Feb 17	1876.	Mar 16	1876.	Apr 13	1876.	May 11	1876.	Jun 8	1876.	Jul 6	1876.	Aug 3	1876.
Arrive New York 6 a. m.		Dec 23	1876.	Jan 20	1876.	Feb 17	1876.	Mar 16	1876.	Apr 13	1876.	May 11	1876.	Jun 8	1876.	Jul 6	1876.	Aug 3	1876.
Leave New York.....		1876.																	
Arrive London.....	12,902	Jan 2	1876.	Jan 30	1876.	Feb 27	1876.	Mar 26	1876.	Apr 23	1876.	May 21	1876.	Jun 18	1876.	Jul 16	1876.	Aug 13	1876.

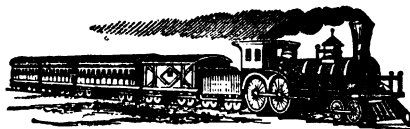
MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS AND CONNECTIONS.

NOTE.—Steamships will leave San Francisco on the days stated in this Time Table, or as soon after as the Mails from England arrive. Passengers must be on board by 5:30 P.M.; Steamers will leave Sydney at P.M. Steamers leaving San Francisco will go direct to Sydney, calling at Honolulu and Kandavu. Passengers leaving Sydney will go direct to Port Chalmers, calling at Kandavu, Auckland, Napier, Wellington and Lyttelton. Passengers for Honolulu and San Francisco will change Steamers at Kandavu. Steamers leaving Port Chalmers will go direct to San Francisco, calling at Lyttelton, Wellington, Napier, Auckland, Kandavu and Honolulu.

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

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BY HENRY M. WHITNEY,
EDITOR OF THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

FIRST EDITION.

HONOLULU, H. I.
PUBLISHED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.
1875.

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PREFACE.

IN issuing the first edition of this Hand Book, its author claims no special merit for originality. His object has been to present in it such information as travelers require in a hand-book of this description, and at the same time to supply all the facts which intelligent settlers may wish to know. The more interesting sketches of our scenery have therefore been necessarily curtailed. For a more full account of this group the reader is referred to Jarves' History, which is recommended as the most impartial work on the Islands that has been published.

H. M. W.

HONOLULU, April, 1875.

HAWAIIAN GUIDE BOOK.

THE Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands lie in the North Pacific, stretching from latitude 19° to 23° , and from west longitude 155° to 161° , about 2080 miles from San Francisco and 4880 miles from China. The bell-tower, which is one of the most conspicuous objects in Honolulu, is in latitude $21^{\circ} 18' 23''$, and longitude $157^{\circ} 48' 45''$.* There are twelve islands in the group, eight of which are inhabited, and the area of the whole is six thousand square miles. Their names are Hawaii, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau. Molokini, Lehua, Kaula and Bird Island are barren rocks. Recent surveys show that they are a chain of volcanic peaks rising abruptly from a depth of three miles below the ocean level to a height three miles above, making the loftiest summits of Hawaii six miles above the bed of the Pacific Ocean. They possess the general attractive characteristics of the tropical Polynesian groups—that perfection of climate and most charming scenery which suggest to the sea-worn traveler Paradise and the Garden of Eden. As seen from the deck

* The spire of the Roman Catholic Church (near the bell-tower) is in N. Latitude $21^{\circ} 18' 23''$, W. Longitude $157^{\circ} 48' 31''$, the mean of observations made by Prof. C. S. Lyman, Lieut. Fleuriat and Capt. Tupman. The Transit of Venus Observatory, (near the Stone Church,) has been located in N. Latitude $21^{\circ} 17' 56''$, W. Longitude $157^{\circ} 48' 30''$, by Capt. Tupman.

of a steamer gliding rapidly along their shores, no scenery can be more picturesque—their mountain tops enveloped in clouds, or perhaps in winter, wrapped in a mantle of snow; mountain slopes broken into enormous gulches, fern-clad, tree-clad, green with the richest summer foliage, and sparkling with numerous shining waterfalls and streamlets—they present the most delightful picture imaginable. Approaching nearer to the land, plantations of golden sugar-cane attract attention at one station; broad fields of velvety pasture-land, dotted with cattle, transform the solitariness of another into active life; while groups of cocoanut palms skirt the white coral shores, under whose shade may be discovered, with a glass, the primitive dwellings of the simple natives, themselves strolling on the beach, fishing in the sea, or sporting in the surf.

Vessels approaching Honolulu from the eastward, generally run along the windward shores of Maui and Molokai, and pass through the Oahu channel, not opening the harbor till abreast of Diamond Head. As soon as they are observed in the channel, often twenty-five miles from port, they are telegraphed by the watchman at the signal station on the ridge back of Diamond Head, so that the pilot meets them between the harbor entrance and the above headland.

The approach to Honolulu, as the steamer passes the remarkable promontory called Diamond Head, and opens to view the extensive cocoanut groves of Waikiki, its pretty cottages dotting the shore, the shipping and the city almost buried in foliage in the distance, with the lofty background of serrated mountains and near foreground of wind-combed, snow-crested breakers, curling

many miles to the westward, is exceedingly picturesque, and will never be forgotten by a stranger. The sudden change of the ocean color is a peculiar feature in this beautiful scene, the land rising so abruptly that the ocean retains its dark blue tint within a mile or less of the shore, and passes most rapidly through all shades of the marine spectrum. Nowhere around the group is a vessel approaching the land in the daytime in any danger until the breakers are plainly visible, when it is time to call a pilot or heave the lead. The depth of water in the channels between the islands is two miles.

The Honolulu roadstead, accessible at all times, and safe during most of the year, has good anchorage in from 13 to 18 fathoms. It is always safe except in a *Kona* or South Storm, which rarely occurs except during the winter months, from December to March. The anchorage is designated by a buoy, about half a mile to windward, or south-east, of the entrance to the harbor. This buoy is in latitude $21^{\circ} 16' 56''$, longitude $157^{\circ} 48' 51''$, and lies in $13\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water.

The channel, which ought never to be taken, even by a war vessel, without a pilot, is a narrow passage through the coral reef, averaging 550 feet in width, by three-quarters of a mile in length, from the spar-buoy to the light-house. This light may be seen from a steamer's deck eight miles off. There are 22 feet of water on the bar at mid tide, the rise and fall being about thirty inches, twice each day. Sailing vessels are generally towed into the harbor by a government steam-tug, whose charges vary from thirty to seventy-five dollars, according to the tonnage of the vessel. On leaving port, vessels seldom have to wait for a wind, as the trades blow fresh and fair nine months of the year.

HONOLULU,

The commercial emporium of the Hawaiian Islands, is located on the south side of Oahu, four miles from Diamond Head. It is the capital of the Kingdom, the seat of government and residence of the King, the largest and only place in the group deserving the name of city. Here the traveler lands, and here receives his first impressions of Hawaii and the Hawaiians. As a depot for trade, it possesses great advantages as the key of the Northern Pacific, and the ocean half-way-house of North America and Asia, California and the New World of Australia and New Zealand. Its harbor is small, but perfectly safe, and will easily accommodate one hundred vessels. Its wharves, of which it possesses a frontage of over three thousand feet, are not surpassed in any port, being built mostly of solid stone. Every vessel that can cross the bar can lay alongside of these wharves, where the facilities for loading and discharging cargoes are equal to those of any port of America or Europe. It is no exaggeration to state that from 500 to 600 tons of general cargo can be handled, if necessary, during twenty-four hours. The Custom House and public store-houses, built of coral and fully fire-proof, are located within an hundred yards of the steamboat wharf and connect with it by tramways. Indeed, nothing has been omitted on the part of the government and the merchants of the port, to provide every possible facility for the convenience of shipping and commerce.

All passengers who land at this port, whether to remain permanently or only a few weeks, are required to obtain a permit to land their baggage, and also to pay a fee of two dollars towards the support of the Queen's

Hospital, an institution maintained for the joint benefit of foreigners and Hawaiians. Passengers in transitu, who leave in the vessel in which they arrive, or who remain not over thirty days, do not pay this or any other government tax. All merchandise importations are required to pay a duty, mostly ten per cent. ad valorem and must be regularly entered at the customs, the penalty for failure being seizure and confiscation, not alone of the merchandise, but also of the vessel in which it was brought.

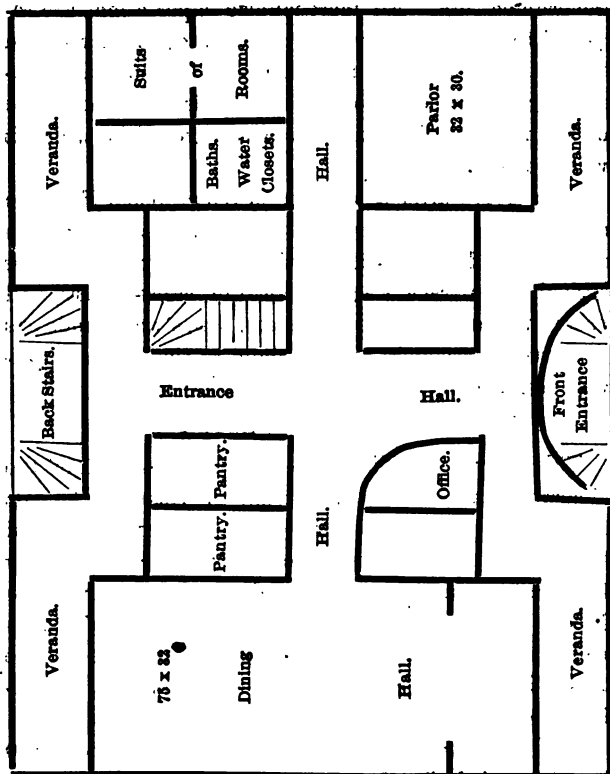
Two hours after a steamer is telegraphed, if in the daytime, or after her rockets are seen, if at night, she reaches the dock,—sufficient time to give notice of her arrival, to attract a large crowd of sight-seers, and bring out carriages and expresses, drays and handcarts to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel or private residences.

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

This elegant establishment, on which so much of the pleasure of a visit to Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands depends, was erected in 1871 by the joint expenditure of the citizens and the government, in answer to a deeply felt want and a constant public demand for a first class hotel. It was opened for the accommodation of guests early in 1872, and no better kept public house can be found in any port of the Pacific. A view of the building is given in the frontispiece.

The hotel proper, not including out-buildings, is 120 by 90 feet, is built of concrete stone, is three stories in height, and is surrounded by broad airy verandas. Each story is abundantly high to give free circulation

of fresh air through all the rooms, halls and parlors. The accompanying plan of the main floor of the hotel affords a proximate idea of the arrangement of the rooms.



The location could not have been bettered in Honolulu, and is a genuine tropical gem. The premises

cover an acre of ground, which is shaded by so many fine trees, as to merit the appellation of tree-garden, communicating with every street on the block. When illuminated at night with flaming torches and Chinese lanterns for an out-door concert, and when crowded with people and the gay colors which the Hawaiian ladies love to display, the picture equals the enchanted descriptions of the Arabian Nights. The royal palace, the new Parliament House, the public square, where the really admirable Hawaiian band plays every Saturday, and the churches of different denominations, are all within a few minutes walk, while the wharves, Custom House, Post Office, business houses and Consulates can be reached in four or five minutes. What more could be desired?

The entrance to the Hotel, both in front and rear, is by massive stone stairways, protected by iron railing, that add to the imposing appearance of the building. The visitor, on reaching the top of the ascent, finds himself under the broad veranda, which is supported by wooden pillars, with a promenade of the whole front before him. He finds the office on his left as he enters the cool hall, where a courteous attendant is always waiting to supply his wants, answer his questions, and aid in making him comfortable and at home.

The hotel contains forty-two sleeping rooms, and will accommodate from sixty to ninety guests, who will find the furniture all new, having been imported expressly for it. The beds are provided with springs, and the best of hair mattresses and linen. The other fixtures are such as a long experience in tropical climate has proved best adapted to promote the comfort and happi-

ness of the guests. Every room is connected with the office where is placed a Will & Frink Annunciator, considered the best in use. Water from the government pipes is laid on, and carried to every room in the building. Bath-rooms, with both cold and warm water, and water-closets, are provided on each floor.

The entire building is lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises in a large machine furnished by the Pacific Pneumatic Gas Co. Upwards of two hundred burners are provided, and this has proved the safest and most economical mode of lighting the building.

The hotel parlor is a spacious room, 30 by 32 ft. located in the southern extremity of the main floor of the house. It is handsomely furnished with black walnut furniture of the most approved pattern, and is carpeted with elegant Brussels, making with its surroundings, a very pleasant reception room.

The dining room occupies the whole of the north wing. It has at the west end, a compartment that may be included or closed for a private dining room. The dimensions of this spacious hall, are 75 by 32 feet, and one hundred and eighty guests can be accommodated in it.

The kitchen is in the basement, and is a model of economy in its way. It is furnished with a first class French cooking range, capable, with a small supply of fuel, of rapidly cooking meals for five hundred people. A dumb waiter connects it with the dining room. Nearby is the store-room, with its large, convenient refrigerator, where fresh meats, vegetables and all perishable articles of a tropical cuisine, are kept in perfect order.

The Billiard Hall is under the dining room in the

north wing of the basement. It is of the same size as the room above, is cool, airy and very attractive, and contains at the east end a bar and card table.

Three of Strahle & Co's finest billiard tables, made of choice California laurel oak, furnished with Delany's patent cushions and other late improvements, occupy the hall. No better tables are made in any part of the world, and the proprietor has spared and will spare no expense to render this part of the establishment a popular resort to the lovers of the game.

The Hawaiian Hotel was leased by Mr. Allan Herbert early in 1872. He has done everything in his power to make it all that the most exacting could demand, and has omitted nothing that can increase its reputation as a first-class hotel. The department of cuisine in a new country is always difficult to manage. When Mr. Herbert took charge, he found it nearly impossible to supply his tables with variety sufficient to please. But after becoming acquainted with the Chinese gardeners, and those natives and foreigners who deal in poultry, fish and game, milk, butter and eggs, fruits, vegetables, &c., and after instructing them how to produce and prepare for market, and deliver in good order what he might require, he has so systematized this department, that any time he can call for and obtain in quantities to suit, anything he needs. He pays one gardener over a thousand dollars a year, and expends a much larger sum for fruits. To be sure of a constant supply of poultry and eggs, he sustains a ranch at Kalihi, where he maintains a stock of fowls; ducks, turkeys, geese, and pigs, buying them as offered, keeping on hand and fattening for the table. A good

idea of his success may be obtained from the following bill of fare :

FISH—Soft-shell crabs, Pacific Ocean lobsters, mullet, bonita, dolphin, flying-fish and some twenty varieties of tropical fish in their seasons.

MEATS—Beef, mutton, pork and all kinds of poultry.

VEGETABLES—Irish and sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes, corn, beets, cabbage, carrots, radishes, onions, turnips, squash, egg-plant, cucumbers, taro, bread-fruit, yams, &c.

FRUIT—Strawberries, grapes, guavas, oranges, pine-apples, bananas, mangoes, pohas or cape gooseberries, papaias, melons, ohias, &c.

These articles of food may be obtained at nearly all seasons, or in such variety as to satisfy any reasonable guest. The proprietor always provides his table with every meat, vegetable, and fruit the market affords. Fresh island butter, eggs and milk are served in abundance, and ice manufactured in the city is daily supplied, while no purer water can be found than that which flows through the government pipes, from the clear mountain streams and reservoirs of Nuanu Valley.

Mr. Herbert has in addition provided a cottage at the sea-shore at Waikiki some three miles distant, where guests can go and spend the day, or merely enjoy a morning or evening bath in the ocean. This great luxury will be appreciated by many besides invalids. The coach of the establishment will make as many trips as called for to this pleasant sea-side resort, and saddle horses may be provided at short notice, by leaving orders at the office. Besides all this, when the steamers

are in port, occasional open-air concerts are given, when the hotel grounds are illuminated, the balconies and walks thrown open to the public, and Berger's brass band of twenty-four pieces discourses its favorite Hawaiian and foreign airs.

Probably no building in Honolulu was ever built more faithfully than this hotel, whose every part was constructed with a view to strength and permanence. Its roof is covered with the best English slate. From the cupola an excellent view may be had of the city embowered in trees, the mountain valleys, the plain and the ocean stretching from Diamond Head to the Waianae mountains, twenty-five or thirty miles distant to the north-west. Very few views in Honolulu surpass it, save, perhaps, that from the Bell Tower, the new Government House or from Punch Bowl Hill. The total cost of this inter-oceanic hotel (and it must be remembered that Honolulu is a place with but 3000 foreign inhabitants) was not far from \$150,000.

Tourists in pursuit of health or the most delightful tropical climate and scenery: men of business as well as men of leisure, can have no excuse for delaying their visits to this historic group or passing by the port for lack of suitable accommodations. None who come, ever regret the excursion, be the stay one month or six. Those who propose remaining at the hotel longer than a day or two, should always engage their rooms, if possible, before arrival, as the house is sometimes crowded.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE CITY.

Attractive as is the appearance of the port and its surroundings, as seen from the ship's deck while ap-

proaching and entering the harbor, the stranger is excited and amused with the novel sights and scenes that meet him at every new turn in the Anglo-Hawaiian city of Honolulu. The bright eyes, intelligent faces and light dress of the native race strike him curiously and pleasantly before he leaves the deck. The mixed crowd from every nation under the sun, that throngs the wharf, the peculiarity of some of the vehicles, the coral, fruit, gold-fish and shell peddlers, the Babel jargon of French, German, Portuguese and the aboriginal language, prove that he is in a new land; while the ponderous coral stone warehouses, walls and storés, sure tokens of civilization, assure him that he is not absolutely in a new world and alone. The streets are of macadamized coral, black lava stone and sand; in the city and vicinity well graded and smooth, forming fine carriage drives. The streets near the wharves, being without trees, are at midday hot and uninviting; but farther away from the business centre, the residences of native and foreign inhabitants may be found, where beautiful foliage is seen, such as exists only in similar lands; trees, the beauty of whose foliage, flowers and fruit cannot fail to arrest the attention of the most careless. A few are indigenous, such as the cocoa-nut palm, the lanhala or screw palm, the breadfruit, the ohia or native apple, the koa, the hau, and the kukui or candle-nut tree; but many of the handsomer trees have been introduced from foreign countries, and have grown into magnificent stature within the past quarter century. Among these are the mango, opulent in fruit, the tamarind, the Chinese orange and the sweet orange, the lime, the alligator pear, the citron, the custard ap-

ple, the fig, the coffee, bananas, papaias, peaches, date-palms, magnolias, algarobas, and samang or monkey-pod, wonderful in its profusion of flowers and the regularity with which it folds its sensitive leaves to sleep. Also several varieties of acacia, the eucalyptus of Australia, the brilliant ponciana regia, Norfolk and Caledonia pines, the royal and fan-palms, the Indian banyan, the bamboo, the loquat and Chinese plum, with the pepper, cinnamon and spice trees.

Almost concealed by the foliage of these trees and shrubs are the dwelling houses, each with its garden, containing plants and flowers in great variety. In addition to the more common kinds will be found Japanese and Micronesian lilies, crape myrtle, the alamander, blooming creepers, the passion flower, Mexican vine, and indeed the flora of nearly every country under the sun is represented in these isles of the sea. Among the more showy of the creepers is the Bourgainvillia, with its brilliant crimson clusters, which, in the spring, will attract attention of strangers, and forms a noticeable feature in Honolulu. The dwellings of the foreign residents are constructed either of stone or wood and surrounded with verandas. Water is brought in iron pipes to every house, thus conferring upon all the people that greatest of luxuries in a hot climate—abundant, pure water. The poorest can enjoy his daily bath and cultivate flowers and vegetables about his home. Every day of every month in the year one can feast his eyes on roses, lilies and a legend of floral gems, unsurpassed in variety elsewhere.

Honolulu contains a population, by the census of 1872, of 14,852. Of this total, less than 3,000 are foreigners. The native population is very movable.

GOVERNMENT.

The city is under the direct watch, ward and control of the King and his advisers, of whom the following is the register of the court, cabinet, judiciary and principal government officers :

THE COURT.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, born November 16th, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

HER MAJESTY KAPIOLANI, Queen Consort.

Her Majesty Queen Dowager EMMA, relict of His Majesty Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV.

His Royal Highness, WILLIAM P. LELEIOHOKU, Heir Apparent—Brother to the King—born January 10, 1855.

Her Royal Highness LYDIA K. DOMINIS, sister to the King.

Her Royal Highness MIRIAM L. CLEGHORN, sister to the King.

His Royal Highness CHARLES KANAINA, father of the late King LUNALILO.

Her Royal Highness RUTH KEELIKOLANI, sister to Their late Majesties Kamehameha IV. and V.

THE KING'S CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....His Ex. W. L. Green.

Minister of Interior.....His Ex. W. L. Moehonua.

Minister of Finance.....His Ex. John S. Walker.

Attorney General.....His Ex. Richard H. Stanley.

PRIVY COUNCIL OF STATE.

H. R. H. Wm. P. Leleiohoku, **H. R. H. Chas. Kanaina**, their Excellencies **W. L. Green**, **W. L. Moehonua**, **J. S. Walker**, **R. H. Stanley**, **J. O. Dominis**, **P. Kanoa**, **J. M. Kapena**.

Honorables Elisha H. Allen, **C. C. Harris**, **A. F. Judd**, **E. O. Hall**, **Chas. R. Bishop**, **P. Nahaolelua**, **H. A. Widemann**, **H. A. Kahanu**, **J. Mott Smith**, **S. N. Castle**, **Godfrey Rhodes**, **S. P. Kalama**, **J. W. Makalea**, **S. G. Wilder**, **Henry M. Whitney**, **A. S. Cleghorn**, **J. Moanau**, **H. A. P. Carter**, **E. H. Boyd**, **J. A. Cummins**, **W. C. Parke**, **J. U. Kawainui**, **W. P. Wood**, **R. Stirling**, **W. J. Smith**.

Secretary.....Hon. E. H. Boyd.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice and Chancellor.....	Hon. E. H. Allen.
First Associate Justice.....	Hon. C. C. Harris.
Second Associate Justice.....	Hon. A. F. Judd.
Clerk.....	W. R. Seal. | Deputy Clerk....J. E. Barnard.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Governor of Hawaii.....	His Ex. S. Kipi, Hilo.
Governor of Oahu.....	His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Honolulu.
Governor of Maui.....	His Ex. J. M. Kapena, Lahaina.
Governor of Kauai.....	His Ex. P. Kanoa, Nawiliwili.
Collector General of Customs.....	Cel. W. F. Allen.
Deputy Collector.....	J. A. Hassinger.
Postmaster General.....	A. P. Brickwood.
First Clerk, Post Office.....	I. B. Peterson.
Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.....	Wm. C. Parke.
Deputy Marshal.....	David Dayton.
Deputy Attorney General.....	L. McCully.
Water Supervisor & Clerk of Market.....	H. Prendergast.
Registrar of Conveyances.....	Thomas Brown.
Secretary of Interior Department.....	Chas. T. Gullick.
Ass't. Secretary Interior Department.....	F. W. Beckley.
Secretary of Foreign Office.....	Wm. Jarrett.
Registrar of Public Accounts.....	J. O. Carter.
Police Justice of Honolulu.....	W. C. Jones.
Police Justice of Lahaina.....	H. Dickenson, Sen.
Police Justice of Hilo.....	L. Kaina.
Jailor of Oahu Prison.....	D. K. Fyfe.
Sheriff of Hawaii.....	L. Severance, Hilo.
Sheriff of Maui.....	T. W. Everett, Lahaina.
Sheriff of Kauai.....	S. W. Wilcox, Nawiliwili.
Physician Insane Asylum.....	G. Trouseau, M. D.
Physician Kalihi Leper Hospital.....	G. Trouseau, M. D.
Port Physician, Honolulu.....	G. Trouseau, M. D.
Harbor Master of Honolulu.....	Capt. Daniel Smith.
Pilots.....	Cpts. A. McIntyre and Wm. Babcock.
Road Supervisor and Tax Collector.....	Geo. H. Luce.
Surveyor General, Honolulu.....	Prof. W. D. Alexander.
Port Surveyor and Guard.....	W. A. Markham.

The members of the cabinet and most of the government officers have public offices in the new Parliament

House on King Street, opposite the palace grounds. Persons desiring introduction to the King should apply to the representatives of their several nations, who will be able to secure a presentation for those that have proper credentials. The following are the diplomatic and consular representatives:

United States—Minister Resident, His Ex. Henry A. Peirce; residence, Judd Street.

England—Commissioner and Consul General, Major J. H. Wodehouse; residence Makiki, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Honolulu.

France—Consul and Commissioner, Mons. Theo. Ballieu; residence, corner Beretania and Punch-bowl Streets.

France—M. Pernet, Chancellor.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States—Honolulu.....	James Scott.
United States—Honolulu—Vice Consul.....	Wm. H. Peebles.
United States—Hilo—Commercial Agent.....	Thos. Spencer.
United States—Honolulu—Naval Pay Inspector.....	Ed. C. Doran.
England—Honolulu—Vice Consul.....	Theo. H. Davies.
Austria—Honolulu.....	E. Hoffmann.
Netherlands and Belgium—Honolulu.....	F. Banning.
Italy—Honolulu.....	F. A. Schaefer.
Chile—Honolulu.....	C. S. Bartow.
Peru—Honolulu.....	(Acting) Alexander J. Cartwright.
Germany—Honolulu.....	(Acting) J. C. Glade.
Sweden and Norway—Honolulu.....	(Acting) J. C. Glade.
Denmark—Honolulu.....	(Acting) H. R. Macfarlane.
Russia—Honolulu—Vice Consul.....	(Acting) J. W. Pfluger.

These representatives of the leading nations of the world, maintain the national honor in a manner most creditable to the sovereign and the people they represent. They extend to every traveler from their native land, the cordial greeting of home, the right-hand of fellowship, timely aid in cases of want or distress, and the protection of the national flag. Their offices are

located in various parts of the city. At any time, by inquiring at the hotel office, directions may be obtained or a guide secured, either to their dwellings or offices.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Strangers will always find a welcome to the services of any of the churches, of which the following is a list. The two first mentioned are conducted in the native language:

Kawaiahao (Congregational) Church, corner of King and Punchbowl Streets; Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M., and at 3 P. M.

Kaunakapili (Congregational) Church, Beretania Street, near Maunakea; Rev. M. Kaua, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M., and at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.

Bethel Church, corner of King and Bethel Streets; Rev. S. C. Damon, D. D., Pastor and Seamen's Chaplain. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.; Sunday School meets one hour before the morning service.

Fort Street (Congregational) Church, corner of Fort and Beretania Streets; Rev. W. Frear, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.; Sunday School meets one hour before the morning service.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. L. Maigret, Lord Bishop of Arathea; Rev. Abbe Modeste and Rev. Father Hermann, assisting. Services every Sunday at 6 and at 10 A. M. and at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.

Episcopal Church, Emma Square; Rt. Rev. Bishop of Honolulu officiating, assisted by Rev. A. Macintosh and Rev. D. Dunne. Services in English every Sunday at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 11 A. M., and at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M. Sunday School meets one hour before English morning service.

Honolulu Lyceum, corner of Nuuanu and Kukui Streets. Religious services occasionally Sunday evening, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. No settled Pastor.

LODGES.

Le Progres de l'Oceanie, A. F. & A. M.; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

Hawaiian, No. 21, F. & A. M.; meets in Makee's Block, on the first Monday in each month.

Honolulu Royal Arch Chapter; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, every third Thursday of each month.

Honolulu Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, every second Thursday of each month.

Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection; meets in the Hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, every fourth Thursday of each month.

Excelsior No. 1, I. O. of O. F.; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St., every Tuesday evening.

Polynesian Encampment No. 1, I. O. of O. F.; meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, first and third Fridays of each month.

Oahu No. 1, K. of P.; meets on Hotel Street every Thursday evening.

Ultima Thule, No. 1, I. O. of G. T.; meets on King Street every Tuesday evening.

Queen Emma, No. 2, I. O. of G. T.; Lodge meets on King Street, every Monday evening.

Visiting members of these different organizations will find in Honolulu, that fellowship that becomes the law of their order, and a cordial welcome will always await traveling brothers who may visit Honolulu.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE INSANE ASYLUM, located in Kapalama, about two miles north of the city, is supported chiefly by the government, and ample provision is made for all who suffer from temporary or permanent insanity. It is under the medical care of Dr. G. Trousseau, and the management of Mr. A. B. Davidson. The number of patients varies from twenty-five to forty, and they comprise not only Hawaiians but natives of other countries.

THE OAHU JAIL is a substantial coral stone structure located at Lele, a short walk northerly from the Post Office and in full view from the harbor. Here are kept most of the criminals sentenced for offences committed in any part of the group. The number varies from eighty to one hundred. Most of them are sentenced to hard labor and are employed on the roads, or other government service. This state prison is one of the best kept institutions to be found in any country, and is well worth a visit from those interested in prison discipline. It is under the immediate supervision of Marshal W. C. Parke and Jailer D. K. Fyfe, whose management has tended greatly to its efficiency.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL at the foot of Punch Bowl Hill, was erected in 1860, chiefly by the efforts of KING KAMEHAMEHA IV, and named after Queen Emma. It is a well kept institution under the supervision of Dr. Rob't. McKibbin, Physician, and Mr. T. Toel, manager. It has usually about one hundred patients, including Hawaiians and foreigners.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, called ALIOLANI HALE, erected in 1872-3, is located on King street, nearly opposite the palace grounds. It contains the hall of the legislative assembly, and is the headquarters of all the government officers, including the ministers, judges, governor, bureau of public instruction, marshal and police, hall of records, public library, museum, etc. It is one of the finest public buildings any country can boast of, in proportion to the population and resources, and admirably serves the purpose for which it was erected.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL, established for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, is located at Kapalama,

one mile north of the city. It is presided over by Mr. George H. Dole, and is under the general supervision of the Board of Education. The number of juveniles in it varies from 50 to 75, all of whom receive instruction in the elementary branches and in manual labor.

THE SCHOOLS,

In this kingdom, are supported chiefly by the government, which expends annually about \$40,000 in sustaining them. Every district is provided with schools and teachers, where all who choose can receive instruction in the common branches, and it is a noteworthy fact that a Hawaiian who cannot, at least, read and write, is rarely to be found. Besides the common schools, there are higher seminaries and boarding schools, in which both the vernacular and English languages are taught. There are a total of 242 schools and 7755 scholars in the kingdom. Honolulu is well provided with select English schools where natives and foreigners can obtain a good academical education. Among these is Punahou School, established thirty years since, and situated about two miles east of the town, in an exceedingly healthy location.

WHAT TO SEE, AND WHERE TO GO.

The stranger, after settling himself in comfortable quarters, next seeks something to see or do, and asks what has Honolulu worth seeing?

We say, go to the "pali,"* for a view which cannot be surpassed in California even, or to Kalihi Valley for a sight of the banana orchards, that send hundreds of

* Hawaiian for "precipice" or "palisade."

bunches away by every steamer: go to Punch Bowl Hill for a tropical picture that has few superiors in the world; or if you are a climber and desire a larger horizon, see the same from the summit of Round Top; or reaching still higher, overlook the whole from Tantalus, a peak directly in the rear of Punch Bowl Hill; or if a member of the Alpine Club, try the rock cliffs of the barrier mountains, that send their helmets into the windy clouds. Go to the valleys of Nuuanu, Pauoa, Palolo and Manoa, go to the sea-shore and cocoanut groves at Wai-kiki. Take a horseback ride by moonlight around Diamond Head, returning by the telegraph station. Go around the island on foot, on horse, or in a carriage, either by the way of Waianae, Koolau and the pali, or take a shorter and rougher ride by way of Coco Head, Waimanalo, Kaneohe, and the Pali.

THE NUUANU PALI.

Six miles back of Honolulu, at the abrupt head of Nuuanu valley, is a precipice remarkable among the most remarkable wonders of nature. It affords, in one view, a picture of wild, natural scenery, that of its kind is unrivalled in the known world. The mountains, that from the Honolulu ocean verge, rise from the sea level to a height of 4000 feet, do not descend in sober mountain fashion to the north side, but are cleft in two, one half left standing, the other gone, no one knows whither. Nowhere is the perpendicular rock less than 800 feet deep; in many places the bold front is thrice this appalling depth. Below are plains and hills, rolling prairies on a small scale, containing sugar and rice plantations, grazing ranches, extinct craters, etc. At the water's

edge may be seen fish ponds and a fine bay, beyond are the rugged breakers and the barrier reef to an ocean, that has no other shores to wash until it reaches distant North America.

The road to the pali from Honolulu, ascending all the way, is excellent for carriages as well as horsemen. After leaving the hotel, the traveler enters Nuuanu Valley, most beautiful among the valleys of Oahu, and proceeds by a broad ascent towards the heart of the island. On either hand are cottages and flower gardens. Some new tropical tree or creeper or fruit or flower may be discovered each succeeding moment. After crossing the Nuuanu stream the ascent becomes perceptible and the valley begins to contract. Here we see the burial grounds, where many are laid who have died far from home and kin. A little beyond, on the right, stands the Royal Mausoleum, a gothic structure of stone, which contains the remains of all the Hawaiian Kings and also of many of the high chiefs who have died since the conquest. The grounds are well kept and the stranger will see in these cemeteries much to remind him of older civilization.

As the traveler proceeds, his attention will be drawn to the patches, where is grown the Hawaiian staff of life, the taro, cultivated in mud and water. It produces a root, which is baked in the earth, then pounded to paste which is called poi, and forms the principal article of food for the natives. This is the *arum esculentum* of the botanists, and in some localities is cultivated on the upland.

A mile from the cemeteries the country residence of

Queen Dowager Emma is situated. Thence on, the valley loses its civilized appearance, the rugged mountain draws its steep cliffs nearer, and lines of fences grow crooked and at length disappear altogether.

This valley is classic ground in Hawaiian history. Here was fought the last of seven decisive battles by the Napoleonic Kamehameha, victories that made him sole monarch and established his dynasty. On the rocky slopes of these impregnable mountains, the natives, with club and rock and spear resisted the hordes of the invader, fighting vainly but well, for wife, child and native land, and at last were driven headlong over the pali. Here fell Kaiana, rival of Kamehameha, disputing with war club and spear, every foot of the conqueror's progress. It is a lonely and romantic spot, worthy of the death-struggle of brave and knightly warrior chiefs of the ancient time.

Nuuanu Valley narrows from the width of a mile at its entrance to a few hundred yards at the pali. The mountains on either side rise up in lofty turrets or pinacles which are lost in a cap of clouds. The wind, at times, draws through this gap with tremendous force. The carriage should be left in the plateau below. The visitor can stand on the parapet of the precipice, which is protected by an iron railing, for here is the only practicable descent over the mountains to the windward side of the island, and the government has hewn, from the basaltic rock, a safe road after the plan of an Alpine pass, leading to the base of the precipice, over which horsemen and footmen may be seen constantly passing. This trip to the pali can be easily accomplished in three hours, or less, perhaps, if the traveler is limited in time,

WAIKIKI.

The cocoanut grove of Waikiki is only four miles from the hotel and the road excellent. This was the residence of the ancient kings of Oahu, as well as of Kamehameha the Great, after the conquest, and before the discovery of Honolulu harbor. During the summer months it has been the residence of the more recent kings. The grove once numbered 10,000 trees. Many have died, and many been cut down for timber and posts, while others have been destroyed by a species of caterpillar. The beach, which seaward skirts the grove, is a famous resort for bathing.

COCO HEAD.

The ride to this southernmost point of Oahu, ten miles from the hotel, must be performed on horseback. The road lies past the telegraph station, and through several little villages and cocoanut groves. This is an extinct crater and is flanked by a beautiful cove, where tropical fishes are usually abundant. Returning, take the road along the beach and around Diamond Head, thus traversing the battle ground of Waialae, where Kamehameha fought his first battle with the King of Oahu—a sanguinary fight, in which thousands of warriors were slain, whose bodies were buried in the sand near the beach. Skulls have been frequently found here and hundreds carried off as relics. This battle was fought in 1790 or '91.

FERNS,

In great variety, may be found in our valleys by those in search of specimens of tropical vegetation. He who

can climb will be richly rewarded in their beauty and variety. At the head of Palolo Valley is an extinct crater, in which grow both ferns and flowers. The traveler should leave his horse at the head of the valley, climb up 400 or 500 feet to the crater, in shape like an oblong bowl, where he can readily secure an assortment of ferns. About one hundred and twenty kinds are found on this group, some of which are very rare and choice, and found in no other country.

HOLIDAYS

Form a striking feature of Hawaiian life. Saturday afternoon is the gala time of the natives. Business ends for the week at 4 o'clock, when mechanics and laborers receive their wages. To ride seems the grand idea of the natives, and mounted on horses, mules or jackasses, saddled or bareback, bridled or tethered, they gallop up one street and rush down another, whisking around corners, skillfully avoiding collision with equally reckless riders, and giving pedestrians numberless hair-breadth escapes. The observer at the corner of Nuuanu and King Streets will see in one half hour the same parties ride by three or four times, having made the circuit of the town as many times and always at a headlong pace, making street crossing dangerous. In a short space of time one may here count a thousand equestrians. The women are most conspicuous in their gay dresses and wreaths of vines or flowers, and riding astride they manage their horses with masculine energy and skill, until the shades of evening put an end to their sport, or halting at some unlucky moment they are arrested for fast riding, and they end one week and begin another in the police station, unless some maka-

maka (friend) steps forward with the six dollars bail, which they willingly forfeit.

The holiday enjoyment is not confined to the natives. Here is a group of mechanics, American, English and German, good specimens of the restless race who penetrate to the ends of the earth, garments toil stained possibly, but with pleasant faces and the dollars jingling in their pockets. There come groups of the mixed race, offspring of intermarriage of foreigners with natives. They possess the traits of the two races, speak English as well as Hawaiian, and form a most important and rapidly increasing part of the population. A few more years may find them masters of the land, as the natives are fast passing away. Yonder whirls a merchant, with his London or New York turn out and his imported nag. His week's work too is done, and bidding adieu to ledgers and bills of exchange, he seeks the free air of Nuuanu or the plains of Waikiki.

Here are sailors out of their proper element and full of an improper one, their feet well home in the stirrup, both hands holding on to the pommel of the saddle as if it were a tiller, while the rudderless animal goes blundering and shying in every direction. There a jabbering Chinaman with his handcart, will not get out of the way; an old native woman comes leading her pig with a rope that stretches half across the road; a quaint vehicle turns out the wrong way; while the dust stirred up by the numerous horsemen, is so thick that one is blinded. These are some of the incidents of a holiday in Honolulu. A few years ago, there might have been added an occasional wild bullock escaped from the lasso, madly cavorting along the street and diving at the scattering crowd.

THE FISH MARKET.

The greatest and most characteristic novelty of Honolulu, never altering its features, is the fish market on Saturday afternoon. It is located at the northern extremity of Queen Street. Here are exposed for sale fresh fish from every part of Oahu coast, pickled salmon from Oregon, dried fish from the other islands, squid smaller than Victor Hugo's devil fish, dolphin and bonita in their season, also flying fish and ocean mullet, the latter always in good supply, the young fry being secured and fattened in ponds. The variety and beauty of the tropical fish are wonderful. The naturalist without exertion, save a short walk, may secure a score of new varieties. The market is supplied with shrimps, sea-urchins, lobsters, crabs and various kinds of shell-fish, as also sea mosses, which are valued by the natives as relishes for their poi. Here, too, meats of all kinds are for sale, as well as vegetables and melons; the awa seller has his department, and the tobacco (native leaf) peddler a regular place of trade. Thousands of Hawaiians flock hither in holiday garb to procure the dainties, to be obtained nowhere else, and the scene is one of dire confusion to the stranger. With ordinary powers of imagination you may get from this crowd a good idea of what occurred a few thousand years ago at the Tower of Babel. Every nation that you can readily call to mind, and others that are yet nameless in history, are here represented. We doubt if the Apostles had a better field in which to display their gift of languages on the "day of Pentecost." Stolid-looking Hindoo is cheek-by-jowl with the gesticulating Frenchman—swarthy Spaniard jostles the fair-haired German—pigmy

Malay is overshadowed by the huge African—inquisitive Yankee confronts the cat-eyed Chinaman—jaunty Chileno and blubber-logged Russian—dulcet-toned Tahitian and guttural Indian—fastidious Briton and not at all fastidious Hawaiian—children of the sunny south and of the frozen north—sons of the old and worn out east, and of the young and vigorous west—"black spirits and white, red spirits and gray," all mingle together and form the singular element of a Saturday afternoon in Honolulu.

AROUND THE ISLAND.

A visit to Honolulu is incomplete without a trip around the island, easily performed on horseback or in a buggy. A part of the circuit is so uninviting to any but the geologist that it is usually omitted, indeed the traveler who expects to find every rod of soil bursting with tropical vegetation is doomed to disappointment. Tradition makes the land outside of Eden's garden a howling waste, so here are treeless plains, rough, rocky hills and volcanic sand and clay, but this very contrast is what makes the fertile valleys more attractive and beautiful. The so-called trip around the island, omitting the route by Coco Head referred to, is only 80 miles, and may be accomplished comfortably in three or four days. The matter of outfit, guides, &c., can be arranged by consultation with Mr. Herbert at the office of the hotel. The road taken is that described to the pali; having descended the mountain pass, a gallop of three miles takes the rider to the village of Kaneohe, where are located several sugar plantations. Thence a delightful ride of ten miles through cane fields, taro and rice patches; also among hamlets, grazing fields, and on through the jungle of guava bushes to Judd's Ranch

at Kualoa. The scenery is of the most delightful character, bounded inland by magnificent palisades and seaward by the coral fringed ocean. From this point a barrier mountain, reaching far down toward the sea, shuts out the view of the road and leaves the traveler alone with the mountain and the sea. A good road entices him onward, new views of surpassing beauty open on the unwearied eye at every turn; now of a small hamlet in a well watered valley, now of a stupendous cliff or of a deep bay surf bounded and coral paved. A waterfall in the exquisite Valley of Hapula allures the traveler from the direct road; he wonders at the Mormon colony at Laie, then spurs his horse on over the cattle trod plain of Kahuku. If a conchologist, he tarries on the beach at Waimea to gather the fluted uniovulus, that shell-workers use, or, if a theologian, he diverges to the renowned heiau, or heathen temple, where human sacrifices once bleached on the altar.

Fifty miles from Honolulu, by the above route, is Waialua, formerly a populous village, but now noteworthy only for a girls' school and one or two sugar plantations and cattle ranches. From this point, a gradual ascent of eight miles leads the tourist to a pampas alive with cattle and horses. It is deeply scored by ravines and water courses, some requiring a detour of a mile or more to cross. As natural wonders they are worth the trip. Lofty mountains, hazy in the distance, bound these great plains, now treeless, but once densely shaded by a forest that was burnt in order to find its Sandal wood.

Still ascending, but so gradually that the exhilarating gallop never flags, the summit brings in sight Diamond Head, Honolulu harbor and the panorama of the coast

for thirty miles. Now descending we pass, after a few miles, the village of Ewa, the famous harbor of Pearl River, rice and sugar plantations, wonderful fish ponds on the distant left, then on again by the famous crater and its salt lake, and over the coral road, past the Insane Asylum, the Reform School and the Prison, and again enter Honolulu and draw up at the Hotel, after a ride that has no superior for comfort, ease and charming views, the Hawaiian Islands.

STEAMER KILAUEA.

The traveler seeking new and strange sights will find none more curious than those connected with the departure of the inter-island steamer; nor does the novelty end, nor can all be witnessed, without taking personal cognizance of an island circuit from the deck of the steamer "Kilauea" as a passenger.

This staunch propeller of 400 tons is owned by the Hawaiian Government, and is managed in its interest. It is generally crowded and those proposing to take an excursion should secure their tickets a day or two in advance of the date of sailing, to obtain good berths. Mr. Herbert will always give attention to this important matter, his experience enabling him to advise and assist, to do just the right thing in the right place.

The office of the Kilauea is in the counting room of Hon. S. G. Wilder, on the corner of Fort and Queen streets, under whose management the government steamer has become deservedly popular. Every person, who in the past has ever endured the discomforts or horrors of a crowded inter-island schooner passage, will bless the Kilauea and steam in a calm; and in a blow will look at the watchful Captain on the

bridge and hear the constant revolution of the powerful machinery with most unalloyed satisfaction. The arrangements for the comfort of passengers on this vessel are very good—awnings, seats and mattresses on deck, with broad transoms and clean berths below. The table is well supplied, and the store of ice and of ice water is abundant—a luxury that none can fail to appreciate, at sea in the tropics.

A grand feature of the voyage consists in the licensed observation of Hawaiian home life—manners, habits, civilization, kind of dress, mode of rest, of retiring, of arising, of eating, drinking, caring for wife, children and family, the eating of poi with their fingers, which every one should see;—all these and an immense deal more are to be witnessed in perfect freedom and abandon on the steamer, and that in every degree of caste, and demi-semi-civilization. The scene on deck, when the vessel is crowded is an amusing one. The natives are mostly deck passengers, paying one or two dollars each, according to distance. Not unfrequently they are so thickly congregated forward of the privileged quarter-deck—reserved for foreigners who pay for the privilege—that they are unable to lie down, but remain wedged up in a tangled mass of men, women, children, dogs, mats and calabashes, suggesting the idea of a nice mess when the inevitable channel is encountered. When weary of the sights of this phase of humanity, the step to perfect rest costs the turn of an eye to the ocean and the coast, which, if Capt. Marchant is in command, is close aboard. The Captain knows every sounding in the islands, and gives the tourist a near and safe observation wherever he may go.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

This island consists of two lofty mountain masses, separated by a sand isthmus from six to ten miles in length and six miles wide from the northern shore to Maalaea Bay. Eastern Maui consists of the plains, slopes, precipices and canyons of Haleakala (House of the Sun) 10,030 feet high. West Maui mountains, though not so high, are more inaccessibly mountainous, do not comprise so large a quantity of fine, arable land, and on the whole are more picturesque than is East Maui, unless the windward district be an exception.

LAHAINA.

Ten hours' steaming from Honolulu brings us to Lahaina, the islands of Molokai and Lanai having been passed during the night. This town is the capital of Maui, and residence of the governor of the island and other executive officers. It is built in a grove of coconut, breadfruit, mango, tamarind, orange and other trees, which grow to the very ocean verge, whose rocky shore and sandy beach are ever fringed by the foam of the playful breakers that often rise into lofty rollers, the terror of any landing boat, but glorious playthings of the daring surf riders, many of whom live here and are frequently seen sporting in the breakers. For two miles along the coast the white dwellings seem to grow

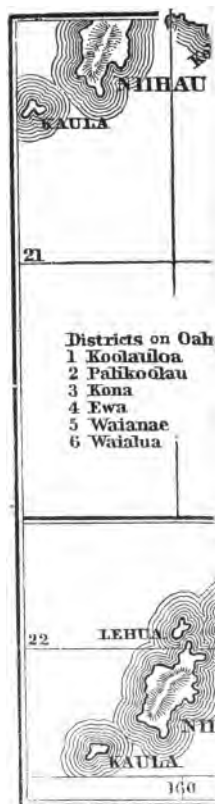
out of the trees, while the whole is bounded by an emerald border of rustling sugar cane. The back ground of the picture is grand in mountain majesty, rent into deep cliffs when the foot prints of Almighty power trod here in earthquake and volcanic eruption. The contrasts are violent, abrupt, prompt and worth coming afar to see. They are all distinctly seen from the sea, but when viewed from the summit above Lahainaluna in the afternoon, as the sunlight varies its brilliancy with the approach of delightful evening, the scene is far more beautiful. Three islands enter the landscape, —Kahoolawe to the left, Lanai to the front, and Molo-kai to the right, the grand dome of East Maui being partly shut off by the mountain. To a true lover of nature this scene has attractions that hold like invincible chains,—chains never to be broken.

In Hawaiian early history Lahaina was the city of the King, and the chief capital of Hawaii. Its harbor has been greatly renowned in the palmy days of the nearly extinct whale fishery. Its sheltered roadstead held at one time half an hundred ships with room for a thousand more. Its narrow streets held scores of shops and sailors' homes, and it was provided with a Bethel, a Consulate and a U. S. Hospital. Now, Honolulu is the metropolis. The royal palace, 120 by 40 feet with its huge surrounding veranda has tumbled down; the old fort has been removed; the consulate, hospital and the land-shark sailor homes have all been abandoned, and Lahaina is in decay. Still a company of clamorous boat boys besiege the steamer's gangway as she rides at anchor; the old break-water protects the landing and the lighthouse; the government build-

ing in which are the court-room, post-office, &c., is in open sight, and here the traveler may debark for his trip around Maui, or continue to the Bay, a few miles farther east.

Lahaina has no hotel or public place of entertainment; yet for a very reasonable stipend furnished dwellings can be obtained by the day or week for an individual, a family or a party; while meals can be obtained of Chinese cooks at fair rates by the day or week. Letters of introduction from friends abroad or in Honolulu to the foreigners residing here, will always open wide the doors of a generous hospitality, and assure the bearers of as kind a welcome as can be found in the world. In the same respect and to the same degree, do proper credentials assure the visitor a kind reception anywhere and everywhere on the islands. The proprietors of plantations, the officers of government, and merchants and foreigners in general are always willing, and more than willing to do all in their power to make visitors comfortable. Questions will always be answered, information freely given, and aid extended to the courteous and reasonable traveler, who will find some one ready to answer all his demands for a fair remuneration.

There is not much to interest the traveler in this place. The Court House, the native churches, Protestant and Catholic, the Anglican "Sister's School," the sugar plantation of Messrs. Campbell & Turton, and the Native Hawaiian College at Lahainaluna are the principal objects of interest. The latter institution is located six hundred and fifty-two feet above the sea, two miles back of Lahaina,—an oasis of green on the slope of a



Honolulu Observatory
 Honolulu Outer Anchorage
 East Point of Oahu
 North Point of Oahu
 Hilo Anchorage....
 Waimea (Kauai) Anchorage



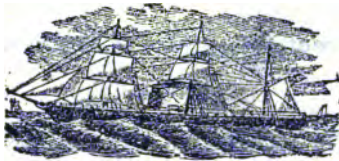
		N. LATITUDE.		W. LONGITUDE.	
DE.	Lahaina Anchorage.....	20	52	156	34'
0"	Kawaihae Anchorage.....	20	03	155	48
1	Kealahou Anchorage.....	19	28	155	49
.	South Point of Hawaii.....	19	05	155	43
.	North Point of Hawaii.....	20	22	155	39
.	Summit of East Maui.....	20	43 21	156	13 11

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red clay mountain, and "Upper Lahaina," as seen from the deck of the steamer, with its bright foliage and embowered cottages, forms a pretty feature of the picture. Persons interested in the literature and scholastic progress of the islands will meet a cordial reception from President Bishop and Professor Baldwin, who are at the head of this institution. As the manual labor system obtains, the best time to visit the school is in the morning. This institution is the most advanced of the kind in the group, and is sustained by the government.

Black Rock, situated on the Maui Channel shore, three miles from Lahaina, is a small crater that is now and was formerly an object of no little attraction. It is well worth a visit, being within a comfortable riding distance for morning or evening recreation.

A TRIP AROUND MAUI.

Horses may be obtained and guides for the overland ride by sending a previous notice to friends at Lahaina, or by waiting in town until they are secured. Two routes present themselves; a third exists, but so seldom taken as hardly to enter for choice in crossing the mountain to East Maui; and yet, to the young and vigorous Alpine climber, the ascent of the deep gorge near Lahaina that leads to the Wailuku Pass, and thereafter the exciting and in places dangerous descent of the wonderful rift that bisects West Maui, with all its labor and toil and peril will be most attractive. The second route is by the shore around Maui toward Black Rock, and the Maui channel on the west and north; thence by Kaanapali and its plains of sugar cane, thence by a continual series of ascending and descending paths

until the village of Wailuku is reached. The journey consumes only the hours of daylight, and most amply repays the toil by a constant change of fine tropical scenery. The route most commonly chosen is over the mountain by the way of the sea coast east of Lahaina, —a dusty and fatiguing ride of four or five hours. The traveler, in crossing the mountain may possibly be treated to a *mumuku* or squall of wind from one of the gulches that opens on the plains of Oloala; in that case look out that the bridle does not blow off the horse, or the hat and coat from his rider. Descending the rugged mountain, the plain of Kula gives a fast galloping road to Waikapu, a small village, noted in history as the rendezvous where KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT called his troops to battle by blowing a conch shell. Passing this without dismounting, we come to

WAILUKU,

A thriving village, at the mouth of the Wailuku valley. It is a place of considerable importance from the amount of business centered and foreigners resident there. In this immediate vicinity are four sugar plantations, where magnificent fields of cane follow for miles on miles, not less than fourteen. First is that of Cornwell & Son; succeeded by the Bailey plantation; next the Brewer plantation, and adjoining this, that of Messrs. Widemann & Co. The schooner *Moi*, one of the finest of the Hawaiian coasting fleet, makes regular weekly trips between the port and Honolulu. The steamer *Kilauea* lands mails and passengers at Maalaea Bay, connecting by express wagons with Wailuku, five miles distant. Another landing is called Kalepolepo, and is distant ten miles from Wailuku and Ulupalakua.

THE WAILUKU PASS AND VALLEY.

The soil of the Wailuku Valley is very rich. Taro is cultivated extensively and largely supplies the plantations and surrounding country. This valley is full of wonderful scenery; formerly a crater, its fires are supposed to be still not actually extinct, as steam cracks have recently been discovered in a lofty, remote, and until recently unknown spot. Here is a field awaiting some energetic explorer. A never failing stream flows through this valley. But it is not the agricultural or economical features that chiefly attract the traveler to this spot. It is that to which allusion has already been made—"the Pass." "Prospects more picturesque and more awfully grand are seldom seen by the most universal traveler. It is attended with much fatigue and some danger, but the tourist is amply repaid for all his toil. The river Iao wends its way through it with a thousand gentle murmurs among crags of fallen lava and wild luxuriant tropical foliage."

Up the "Pass" winds a narrow footpath over rock, through wild grass and ferns, along the brink of tremendous precipices. Here was fought one of those desperate battles of KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT, who by it conquered Maui. Retreat was impossible. Limited room for fighting rendered the conflict deadly. Face to face, hand to hand, and those hands armed with sharks' teeth, they fought until both victor and vanquished rolled off the pali. So terrible was the carnage, that the river was dammed with the slain; baptizing the peaceful Iao with the new name Wailuku, (water of destruction.) It is called the "Battle of the precipice," and the river at that point is named the Kepaniwai, or

stopping water. Kahakili's army was annihilated, and Prince Kalanikupule, in command, fled to his father residing on Oahu.

Three miles from Wailuku is the port of Kahului, where all the freight and produce of the vicinity is transhipped, to and from vessels, which frequent it. In passing over the sand plain between the two places, bones of warriors may be seen,—the mouldering relics of the Hawaiian battles of ancient times.

EAST MAUI.

More than two-thirds of the entire island is included by this part of Maui, and that by far the most productive, most genial and attractive. The extent of agricultural lands cannot be less than 100,000 acres in the vicinity of Makawao alone, though at present for the most part unavailable for the want of rain or streams. It is claimed by some that all this fine region may be irrigated from the abundant streams of Hamakua; but to bring the water from thence would be a costly undertaking,—labor for a future generation.

Here, upon the comfortable slopes of Haleakala, may be found the temperature of every zone and its productions. So gradual and easy is the ascent of the mountain, the loftiest point of which is 10,030 feet above the sea, that some superficial observers treat it with disrespect. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, figs and peaches are readily and abundantly raised, while the yield of sugar to the acre is not exceeded in the world.

MAKAWAO.

Two thousand feet above the sea is located the district of Makawao, on the north eastern slope of the

mountain. Its climate is so delicious that one writer uses this language in its description, which no one who has visited the place will consider exaggerated: "A man feels years younger, and he is almost tempted to wish he were a child again, so that he might chase the butterfly from flower to flower. He wanders among whole groves of the rose and blood geranium, towering to a height of four to seven feet, breathing forth almost celestial odors. He stretches forth his hands and plucks a peach so luscious and blooming that it seems an act of violence to deface it by eating. The pure dew drops are pendant from every bough, and these delicate tears of night drop upon your drapery, hands, hair and cheeks, with all the sweetness of a lover's kiss. Think of this before breakfast! while thousands in our cities are buried in sleep—and in the month of May."

In regard to hospitality the same writer, "Sandwich Island Notes by a Haole" has these remarks, which may appropriately be introduced here: "I was deeply sensible of the kindness of the foreign residents to the traveler before leaving Makawao. No matter how far a man has traveled in the course of a day, nor how rude his externals may be, the welcome he receives by the family of a foreigner he never forgets. This generous spirit is rife both in missionary and lay families. The parlor is scrupulously neat and clean. The table covered with linen of a snowy whiteness, and supplied with plain and good cheer for the inner man. Night covers that dwelling with its dark wings. You are shown to a sleeping apartment where the bed drapery rivals the whiteness of winter's snows, its fine sheets have been spread for your special comfort. You would not change

your position for the 'Paradise of the Prophet,' even if you could get there, * * * and as sleep begins to steal over your senses you are led to exclaim, 'My country women ! God bless them forever !'

SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

The sugar of the Makawao plantations is very superior, and the yield more uniform than in some other districts, where rain is not so regular throughout the year. The cane does not tassel here, and its growth in the cool climate is not as rapid as elsewhere. There are now four plantations ; the Haiku, the Hamakua, the Grove Ranch and East Maui, the combined product of which is about twenty-two hundred tons annually.

SEMINARIES.

Here are located two educational institutions, which reflect credit on the residents of Makawao. The Female Boarding School, under the care of Miss Carpenter and Miss Mary Parker, has thirty-four pupils, who are taught in English and trained to domestic work. A Military Boarding School is also located here, which is under the charge of Prof. F. L. Clarke. It has fifty to sixty boys, who are given a thorough academical education, combined with manual labor and military instruction. This institution is under the care of the Board of Education, which aids in its support.

ASCENT OF HALEAKALA.

The traveler who goes to Maui for pleasure and sight-seeing, must not fail to visit "The House of the Sun." As a pleasure trip it amply repays one's time and

trouble, and no description, however graphic, can do it justice. Perhaps the world affords no similar fifteen miles of horseback travel, which, with so little comparative effort, will elevate one so many thousand feet, and there command at one glance such a vast area of boundless vision. On leaving Makawao,—and early in the morning is the best time to start for the summit,—one may take the narrow path alone as a good guide until it reaches a point where it multiplies into numberless cattle tracks; there a sharp eye may make a bee line to some prominent summit peak; but it is quite as well, and safer, to have a good guide familiar with the way. It will also be well worth the trouble to take blankets and such attendants as will make it comfortable to remain all night, if the weather be favorable, to view ten thousand feet of sunrise and sunset once in a life-time. The trip and return can be made the same day by starting as early as four o'clock in the morning.

The absence of forests will strike the observer. In some places young groves of koa, a species of acacia, may be seen. Also the silvery foliage of kukui groves in many ravines and gulches. The bulk of the timber was probably consumed in those wanton days when the forests were set on fire to discover sandal wood by its burning fragrance. In July a complete circuit of the mountain is covered with strawberries, and every year bushels by the thousand wait in vain for pickers. Ohelo, a strictly Hawaiian production, abound in their season. This fruit resembles a cranberry, grows on a shrub, and may be found of different species. They are of a crimson color, and equal to American whortleberries in flavor and sweetness. Another wax berry,

hiding by its beautiful profusion the parent stalk, will attract attention and excite the admiration by its delicate contrast of pink and white, especially when growing in proximity to the jet black berries of a vagrant plant resembling moss; both are beautiful and tempting but worthless. An interesting characteristic of the limbs of some of the trees will be noticed in the fantastic robes of luxuriant moss that multiply their real dimensions to huge proportions.

A sure guarantee of wind and weather can no more be expected of a guide book than a similar prediction in "Poor Richard's Almanac." The start may be in a clear and cloudless sky, and the day may so continue; yet after a few miles half numb, half stifling sensations creeping over the limbs may bring to mind the pure, pungent atmosphere of a New England morning in March. Or, the clouds may gather around, as the tourist ascends, and leave him to plod his way through a cold and cheerless rain. Rising higher the atmosphere rarefies, the clouds scatter, and again the mountain top is in sight. Where the rain clouds cease, vegetation mostly ceases, and the region of sterile rock begins. This point is about 8,000 feet above the sea. The ascent here is literally through a field of lava scoriae very fatiguing to man and beast. The distance to the summit is now only four or five miles, but your faithful horse will be sure to give out unless he was carefully shod at the start. No hoof, unshod, can endure incessant grinding over rough lava.

The road is so passable that after four or five hours of riding from the village, the brow of the crater is reached. The view is limited from this spot, and, dis-

mounting, the horses are fastened, to rest, and nibble the scanty herbage, while you walk by a nondescript path, abounding with diabolical fragments of lava and atrocious jumping off places, for some distance along the crater's jagged edge, to an elevated spur commanding the whole panorama below.

What a grand prospect! Standing on this lofty summit, ten thousand feet above the sea, a sight that beggars description bursts on the unprepared vision. Weariness is forgotten; language fails; silence reigns.

Four thousand feet above the level of the clouds that float around the mountain's brow like banks of snow; the summit possessing a horizon two hundred miles in diameter; an atmosphere clear even to rarefaction; no impeding obstacle to extended vision in any direction—the observer is spell-bound.

To the westward are the mountains of West Maui, with the horizon unbroken above them; beyond them is Molokai; far to the northwest lies the cloud-capped Island of Oahu, and on very clear days may be seen the peaks of Kauai two hundred and fifty miles distant. Lanai stands gleaming opposite distant Lahaina. Kahoolawe is a mere rock, and Molokini a speck at your feet. Southeast, in the far-off sky, are the blue summits of the three giant mountains of Hawaii, Mauna Kea and Hualalai, with the magnificent dome of Mauna Loa. Everywhere beyond, around and abroad is the blue ocean, stretching upward till the horizon seems suspended midway between the zenith and the base of the mountains,—a sight which once seen can never be forgotten.

Below, at a distance of more than two thousand feet, is a crater unequaled in size in the world; quiescent for

ages, a space of time whereof the mind of man runneth not to the contrary, it affords a view of the marvelous which no lover of nature should fail to obtain. The bowl of this crater is oblong in shape, and so immense as to surpass in extent the entire city of New York, below Central Park, which is of a somewhat similar form. Trinity steeple would be a toy cane by the side of one of its sixteen sub-crater cones, some of which are larger than Punch Bowl that overlooks Honolulu, and five hundred and fifty feet in height. The shape of this huge crater of Haleakala, must, in former ages, have been that of an egg seven miles in length and two thousand feet deep.

The sides of the external crater are in some places a perfect wall; in others abutments of lava rocks flanked by slides of scorix, or red and black sand. On the east and north two black rivers, perhaps two miles wide, run out of the center of the crater, each current making a deep gap through the solid external wall, one running north-easterly towards Hamakua, the other towards Kaupo, both reaching the sea, and showing the course of the streams throughout their entire length. The lava is as fresh as if the eruption was yesterday, and suggests, why not again to-morrow? At some period this immense bowl was undoubtedly filled with lava, when the mountain must, by a heavy earthquake, have been broken into the gaps through which these rivers run, and the sixteen cones at the bottom of the large crater been formed since that grand rupture.

The absence of familiar objects to give a relative size to other objects embarrasses any attempt at description. Everything is so immense at this elevation that craters

eight hundred feet high in the basin below look like small mounds. A descent into the crater and a day's travel is essential to even a tolerable acquaintance with its many wonders. An idea may be conveyed by the appearance of a flock of goats half way down the crater. They appeared no larger than rats, and when running at full speed seemed hardly to move over a few rods.

Water, clear as crystal, may be obtained in abundance along the mountain route and until within two miles of the summit; also from a spring in Kula; and in the Kaupo end of the crater, from a water hole called, "*Ka wai pani*." It is chilling cold. One third of the way down into the center of the crater is a deep basin always full of clear, cold ice water, and near by is a cavern where travelers across the island may find temporary shelter, there being a path practicable for horses across the bottom of the crater to the Hana district.

Among the peculiar and noteworthy curiosities of the trip are the silver-sword plants, (*Argyroxiphium*)—Alpine silver-swords of all sizes to the height of six or seven feet, and found in the crater and on the upper two thousand feet of the mountain. A single plant may have several hundred leaves, each being from twelve to sixteen inches in length, three or four lines in width and coated with a thick down of splendid silvery hue. The plant is an annual, with a dark red flower; in shape it is convex and may be seen at several miles distance, glistening in the sun. It is highly prized by travelers and tourists.

In winter Haleakala is often covered with snow. During all the cold months ice forms at low temperatures, and clothing should always be warm, with extra

garments for a sudden change. The party should by all means go prepared with food and blankets to spend a night, in order to enjoy **SUNSET AND SUNRISE**

IN THE HOUSE OF THE SUN.

The singular clearness and purity of the atmosphere at this great elevation, the immense circuit of the horizon, make the magnificent view of the day hardly less attractive at night. The sunlight strikes this point first, and leaves this point last. When candles have been long burning at Wailuku, the western horizon holds clouds still tinted with orange, vermilion, violet, purple, cornelian, amethyst rose, the eastern horizon has lit its stars, and the South exhibits the Southern Cross. The first morning and last evening rays cast shadows and outlines in the vast crater pit, the rough profile of the opposite bank, a most peculiar and striking sight, to which is doubtless due the origin of the name Haleakala. The sunrise is most grand and wonderful, rising as it does from this elevated horizon, that seems suspended midway between the zenith and the shores of this volcanic cone, whose summit stands ten thousand feet above. The artist to paint this landscape is yet to come. The writer who shall put its picture into "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" will be thrice welcome to "Haleakala, the House of the Sun."

A LADY'S DESCRIPTION.

From a recent volume,* we copy the following graphic description of this scene: "The sunrise turned the densely packed clouds below into great rosy masses,

* "The Hawaiian Archipelago," by Miss I. L. Bird: London, 1875.

which broke now and then, showing a vivid blue sea, and patches of velvety green. At seven, after toiling over a last steep bit, among scorias, and some very scanty and unlovely vegetation, we reached what was said to be the summit, where a rugged wall of rock shut out the forward view. Dismounting on some cinders, we stepped into a gap, and from thence looked down into the most gigantic crater on earth. I confess that with the living fires of Kilauea in my memory, I was at first disappointed with the deadness of a volcano of whose activity there are no traditions extant. Though during the hours which followed, its majesty and wonderment grew upon me, yet a careful study of the admirable map of the crater, a comparison of the heights of the very considerable cones which are buried within it, and the attempt to realize the figures which represent its circumference, area, and depth, not only give a far better idea of it than any verbal description, but impress its singular sublimity and magnitude upon one far more forcibly than a single visit to the actual crater. * * * The great surprise of Haleakala to me was, that when according to calculation there should have been a summit, an abyss of vast dimensions opened below. The mountain top has been in fact blown off, and one is totally powerless to imagine what the forces must have been which rent it asunder. * * * I divided the time between glimpses into the awful desolation of the crater, snatched between the icy gusts of wind, and the enjoyment of the wonderful cloud scenery which to everybody is a great charm of the view from Haleakala. The day was perfect; for first we had an inimitable

view of the crater and all that could be seen from the mountain-top, and then an equally inimitable view of Cloudland. There was the gaunt, hideous, desolate abyss, with its fiery cones, its rivers and surges of black lava and grey ash, crossing and mingling all over the area, mixed with splotches of color and coils of satin rock, its walls dark and frowning, everywhere riven and splintered, and clouds perpetually drifting through the great gaps, and filling up the whole crater with white swirling masses, which in a few minutes melted away in the sunshine, leaving it all as sharply definite as before. Before noon clouds surrounded the whole mountain, not in the vague, flocculent, meaningless masses one usually sees, but in Arctic oceans, where lofty icebergs, floes and pack, lay piled on each other, glistening with the frost of a Polar winter; then Alps on Alps, and peaks of well remembered ranges gleaming above glaciers, and the semblance of deep ravines loaded with new fallen snow. Snow-drifts, avalanches, oceans held in bondage of eternal ice, and all this massed together, shifting, breaking, glistening, filling up the broad channel which divides Maui from Hawaii, and far away above the lonely masses, rose, in turquoise blue, like distant islands, the lofty Hawaiian domes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, with snow on Mauna Kea, yet more dazzling than the clouds. There never was a stranger contrast than between the hideous desolation of the crater below, and those blue and jeweled summits rising above the shifting clouds."

EXTENT OF THE CRATER.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, in August, 1869, spent six days making a thorough and accurate survey of the cra-

ter with a theodolite. The greatest length of the crater was from east to west, seven and one-half miles; the narrowest point, two and a-quarter miles; circumference, eighteen to twenty miles, and general form oval. Kolekole, the highest point on the west side, is 10,030 feet above the sea, and is 2,720 feet above the base level at the bottom of the crater. The area of the crater is about sixteen and one-third square miles. The point where the Makawao road strikes the summit is 2,000 feet above the bottom of the crater. On the night of August 5th, a heavy frost fell around the camp and the thermometer indicated 38° to 42° at sunrise, and at noon 72° in the shade. The average variation of the needle was $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. Where magnetic lava abounds, the variation was greater.

THE TRIP TO HANA.

Mount Haleakala has a circumference of ninety miles, and is divided into eight districts. Commencing at Kula near to Makawao, then come Honnauia, Kahikinui, Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana, Koolau and Hamakua. Each extends from eight to fifteen miles along the shore, narrowing as it approaches the summit. Honnauia has a soft, rich soil, and will be described as Ulupalakua plantation. Kahikinui is dry and rocky, and fit only for grazing. Kaupo and Kipahulu are too stony for plough and harrow cultivation. Koolau consists of dense forests, while Hamakua has forests and well watered pasture lands. Hana has good soil, a small sugar plantation, and, with Maliko, the only good harbor from Wailuku to Makena. The traveler from Makawao passes eastward over a rolling country

pasture and wood, the road, which at first is good, growing worse and worse, until in the Hamakua swamp, he reaches the worst road in the Kingdom, consisting of an unbroken series of ridges formed by the feet of animals, their hoofs sinking into the mud so deep that their bellies rest on the ridges. After getting through the swamp, the road lies over palis and through valleys not less than twenty, some high up where the horizon is fifty miles at sea, and the bottom of the ravines, thousands of feet below; so on up and down, over ridges and through deep canyons that may appropriately be called

THE SWITZERLAND OF HAWAII.

"Nothing can be more enchanting than this wild and ever changing panorama.* Each valley that we enter seems more charming than the one just passed—some new and more fascinating scenery, some more singular precipice or mountain spur, some more beautiful waterfall or cascade is ever attracting the eye. From the sea-shore to the mountain summit, stretch dense forests of tropical growth, in places a perfect jungle, the dark green of the orange, koa, pandanus, and ohia, forming a marked contrast to the bright silvery leaf of the kukui. One of the most beautiful valleys is that of Waiohuli, about eight miles west of Nahinu. Several streams come rushing down from the mountain and their course can be traced far up, by the frequent waterfalls and cascades, which appear very picturesque among the dense foliage around them. When it rains here, the drops fall merrily, and in an hour the effect is apparent in the rapid, swollen streams. Frequently after a day's rain,

* From a sketch by the Editor, published in 1868, in the *Advertiser*.

all the streams in this district are either impassable, or crossed only at great risk, and travelers should not venture over, when cautioned against it by the natives.

"The valley of Wailuani, or the two large waters, is, perhaps, the most romantic on the island of Maui. It is quite broad, and broken by ridges or spurs of the mountain into valleys or ravines, in which orange groves and apple trees (*ohia*) abound, while the pine apple and banana grow wild almost everywhere. The coast is abrupt and rocky, consisting mostly of steep precipices, and destitute of harbors, between Hana and Haiku. In July or August, the traveler through this wild district may witness a sight not often seen, which is—

THE LARGEST APPLE ORCHARD IN THE WORLD.

"The wilderness of Koolaa, Maui, contains a forest of *ohia*, (native wild apple trees,) countless in number, stretching from the sea far up the mountain sides. The trees vary from forty to fifty feet in height, and in the harvest season, from July to September, are covered with fruit, some white, but mostly red. We passed through the forest, when the trees were loaded with ripe and ripening apples. What a sight! For miles around us, up the mountain and toward the seashore, was one vast grove of *ohia*s literally red with ripe fruit, their branches bending to the ground with the bounteous harvest. Birds of gorgeous colors, of mingled red, blue, green, yellow and black, were feasting in countless numbers, and making the forest ring with happy choruses. The crop of these apple orchards, which nature has planted so generously in this wild and solitary waste, would fill a fleet of one hundred steamers of the

size of the Mikado; for the orchard stretches over a country from five to ten miles wide by twenty miles long, and many of the larger trees bear at least fifty barrels apiece. The fruit furnishes the traveler excellent repast, appeasing both thirst and hunger. So far as is now known, no commercial use can be made of the ohia, as when ripe it cannot be kept more than four days."

The road to Hana continues through the district of Koolau, in an impenetrable forest reaching from the sea shore up the mountain as far as the eye can reach. The highway, the only passage through this jungle, is a perfect bower of trees and vines.

HANA.

The district of Hana, the extreme eastern bound of East Maui, possesses a small but excellent harbor in a bay well sheltered from the trades and southers, but open to the north. A good pier on the south could be easily constructed, making a safe landing for steamers and other craft. The country is well suited to cultivation, produces fine crops of sugar, awa and tobacco, said to be of a superior flavor and quality. The roads in the district are good, and it is capable of sustaining a population of ten thousand people. Hana is peculiar in this, that notwithstanding the abundant rains with which it is favored, no permanent stream exists in its borders, and the people rely on spring and rain water for their supply.

Returning from Hana, we pass around Haleakala toward the south. Twelve miles, brings us to Kipahulu village. Between Kipahulu and Kaupo are a number of ravines and palis, all of which have to be crossed.

One is noteworthy for having its steep precipices covered through all their length and breadth with screw-pines, (*lauhala*), which rise from the bottom to the top of the sloping steeps in a dense mass, and in most beautiful symmetry. Wailua valley is one of those picturesque productions of nature that could never be imagined. It has two streams, three silver white waterfalls and foliage of endless variety. The precipices are perpendicular, and covered with vines dangling down from the cliffs several hundred feet to the swift roaring streams which rush through the valley from the mountain.

ULUPALAKUA.

The sugar plantation of Captain James Makee, Ulupalakua, is situated in Honuaula, a district which possesses, at an elevation of about two thousand feet, a soft rich soil, productive as any in the group. It is reached by wagon road from Makawao, and has steam communication with Honolulu by the "Kilauea." Its elevation above the sea, combines the climates of the temperate and torrid zones, and the name Eden has been aptly applied to the garden adjoining the planter's mansion. Here the northern apple fruits by the side of the date palm and sunny orange. Roses whose name and variety is legion are ever in blossom, and that bloom no diminutive occasional flower, but abundant and plenteous as spring roses, all the year round. From the early commencement of this plantation no pains or expense was spared to secure every flowering plant or tree brought to the islands, and numbers may be found in the garden that have matured no where else. Few private establishments any where will rival or compete

with the wealth of this at Ulupalakua, in rare valuable flowers, fruit and shade trees. The number of different varieties of flowers cannot be less than two hundred; nor can the different varieties of fruit trees number less than fifty. In every respect this is a model estate, in the sugar houses, plantation quarters, and in the avenues of trees thickly set with valuable species introduced from abroad.

One peculiar feature of Ulupalakua is the entire absence of springs or streams of water. Clouds, rain and dew, in all ordinary seasons, furnish crops, flowers and trees with their needed supply; and for steam, for stock, for all household and other purposes cisterns have been constructed; so that the plantation is like a village in India, dependent on cisterns for its water.

The establishment of Ulupalakua is as complete and satisfactory in its internal economy, as in its external arrangement and adornment. The same kind and watchful hand dispenses its free and abundant hospitality. The taste that appears among the flowers of the garden, so attractive, never fails to grace the parlor, and honor the drawing-room and dining hall. A more charming spot for a home could not be found in the wide world than this, which has the appropriate name of "Rose Ranch." The view from it is so grand and so unlike most other places in this group, that the stranger is almost fascinated. As he sits on the veranda, before him stretches out a panorama of ocean and islands, with the distant horizon and sounding trade clouds. As he enters the garden countless novelties attract his eye on every hand—roses, lilies and carnations of every shade and hue are blooming everywhere.

Almost every flower grown in the tropical or temperate zone may be found here, while the numerous evergreens, stretching up thirty to fifty feet high, remind him of other lands. Groves of eucalyptus trees flourish here as in their native soil, and form a feature of the place. Such is the spot which few who visit it can leave without regret, or without recalling the poet's ideal of perfect bliss—

"In a blue summer ocean far off and alone,
Where a leaf never dies in the still blooming bowers,
And the bee banquets on through a whole year of flowers;
Where the sun loves to pause
With so fond a delay,
That the night only draws
A thin veil o'er the day;
Where simply to feel that we breathe, that we live,
Is worth the best joys that life elsewhere can give."

At this point, the traveler usually takes the steamer to proceed to Hawaii, but before passing on in our description to that island, we will give brief sketches of the smaller islands near Maui.

KAHOOLAWE.

This island is twenty-four miles W. S. W. from Lahaina, twelve miles from East Maui, and contains 25,600 acres, of which 3,000 are table land. It has for many years past been leased as a sheep pasture. Natives occasionally go over to fish, and sometimes in the rainy season to plant melons and sweet potatoes, but there are only two or three permanent residents on it.

LANAI,

The sixth island of the group in size, is 21 miles long, 8 miles broad, and has a territory of a little more than 100,000 acres. It derives its native name from its re-

semblance at sea to a "humpback" whale. This island was a *Puuhonua* (or place of refuge) in ancient times. It has sixteen *heiaus*, one in a very perfect state of preservation at Kaunolu. The summit of its main ridge rises to about 2400 feet, and this mountain range forms a wall continuous with a circle of lower elevations, so as to completely enclose an interior space like a vast crater, which it no doubt is, that has an area of about 20,000 acres; and this large, round, land-locked valley of Palawai, elevated 1500 feet above the sea, is level and grassy, like the richest of cultivated meadow. The ridges and ravines of the island are covered with dense forest of timber and shrubbery, which afford a rich field for the botanist. The outer slopes of the island leading to the sea present usually a brown and uninviting appearance; but they afford excellent pasture for numberless herds of animals,—about 30,000 sheep, 2500 goats, 650 horses, 500 head of cattle, and innumerable hogs and turkeys. Lanai is well watered with springs and ravines, and with sweet fountains at several points on its beach; and has one perpetual stream of water in a great ravine or barranca of great natural beauty, named Maunalei or the Mountain Wreath. The native population is now about 380 souls, who are fishers, shepherds and patch cultivators. The only foreign population is Mr. Walter Murray Gibson and his family. As he holds by fee simple title and on long lease about nine-tenths of Lanai, he is virtual possessor of the whole island.

MOLOKINI

Is a bare uninhabited rock in the channel, midway between Kahoolawe and East Maui, and neither man nor beast can subsist on it.

MOLOKAI

This island is long and narrow, and the high mountains of the eastern end slope off gradually to the western point. The natives in speaking of Molokai, term it *Ka aina pati*,—a land of precipices. Some of the windward portions of the island, for a large part of the year, can be approached only by sea, and that in good weather, the mountain paths being impassable. The leeward side presents some fine land for culture and grazing. Immense walls all along the leeward, enclose fish-ponds of magnificent dimensions, which in ancient feudal times yielded revenues to the ruling chiefs.

There are several small but fertile valleys and spots on this island, where sugarcane and ramie will thrive, and where small plantations will probably be commenced. They are limited each to a few hundred acres in extent; and no large well-watered tract is known on Molokai, available for sugar estates, as are found on Maui and Hawaii.

The late King Kamehameha V. had, during his reign, an extensive grazing ranch, occupying the western plateau of the island, where large numbers of fine sheep and cattle ranged. A few spotted and other deer, sent to him by friends abroad, have increased, and now run wild in the mountains, where no one is allowed to hunt or kill them. It is said that they thrive well, but the extent of their increase will depend on whether the young can be kept from the attacks of wild dogs which infest the mountains.

Halawa valley is the finest on Molokai. The brink coming unawares surprises the traveler with a panorama 2,500 feet deep,—a romantic river, an arduous zigzag

descent, a luxuriant valley, a series of foaming cascades, mighty precipices and leaping waterfalls. The pali of Kalae, on the north-western limit of Molokai, stand close to the shore of the ocean, perpendicular, three thousand feet high. The fierce trade winds keep its brink bare of vegetation. From the base of the pali, the plains of Kalaupapa extend seaward, where is located

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

These plains are bounded by the ocean and fortified by the pali of Kalae, and here all lepers are collected. They are effectually imprisoned in an open enclosure made by nature. No one can escape, nor can they be visited without a permit from the Board of Health. The disease of leprosy has reached its limit and cannot be diffused any longer. All anxiety and alarm on its account have disappeared. Those affected with it are separated from home and friends and kept in this secluded place at the public expense, being well cared for, and generally contented with their lot.

WAYS TO REACH MOLOKAI.

The usual means of access to Molokai is by small schooners from Lahaina or Honolulu. The steamer Kilauea touches at Kaunakakai once a month, and for travelers this is the preferable way to reach the island. There are but few foreigners living on it, and less attractions than are presented on the other islands.

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ISLAND OF HAWAII.

The good steamer Kilauea will seem like an old friend, as the traveler again embarks to continue his voyage. He will receive a courteous welcome from the captain and officers, and like an old stager, will settle down in comfort and wait for the next station.

HAWAII CHANNEL.

This turbulent river of the ocean, separating the islands of Maui and Hawaii, is 30 miles wide at its narrowest point. Like all the Hawaiian channels it is very rough, and the voyager stands a fair chance of being "rocked in the cradle of the deep" before reaching Hawaii. Yet Kamehameha the Great brought an army of 10,000 across it, in 200 double canoes. They were drilled to the water, by which is meant more than the simple aquatic life of a fisherman. Kamehameha drilled them to encounter canoe wreck, by taking his fleet to sea, separating the double canoes, throwing out the paddles and untying every string of outriggers or other parts liable to loosen or break in a storm, suffering them to float unrestrained; then, at the word of command, every canoe was cleared of water, every article recovered, every knot tied, the water battalion ordered on

deck and the canoe companies sent double quick to their quarters. Admiral Kamehameha's naval practice was very different from that of modern times, but most effective in making tough warriors of his rude sailors.

MOUNTAINS OF HAWAII.

This island consists of the three mountains of Mauna Kea 13,805 feet high, Mauna Loa about 13,700 feet and Hualalai 8,275; also of the elevated plateau between these mountains, and the slopes and plains from their bases to the sea. The vegetation on the windward side is abundant; on the leeward, the land is hot and desolate, a great portion being covered with black volcanic rock. To this volcanic feature, Hawaii owes its special interest, and the tourist should prepare to see and to study, not tropical but volcanic productions; the combination of these two is unrivaled anywhere. One may weary of the quantity, but can never say he did not see enough lava.

KAWAIIHAE.

The steamer anchors first in Kawaihae Bay, a favorite station for whaleships, where they take in potatoes, beef, and mutton. This is a fine place for fishing, and beautiful varieties of fish are often taken from the deck while the vessel is at anchor. Large shoals constantly swim by, and this is the place to look out for sharks. The appliances are always at hand, and the enthusiastic fisherman may, if he chooses, help catch a shark. Occasionally a whale is captured in this bay.

Kawaihae has but few houses. It is an important port for the inland trade of Waimea and Hamakua districts, and has an overland mail route reaching all parts.

of Hawaii. Though now barren and destitute, it was, in Captain Cook's and in Vancouver's day, an important place, thronged with inhabitants. The slopes now denuded of trees, and desolate, save for the cattle and sheep that have been the prime cause of their destruction, were from the summit to the shore covered with ferns, creepers, ti, flowering plants and all kinds of perennial vegetation and the beach was studded with villages.

To the archaeologist, nearly the whole coast line of the island of Hawaii would be deeply interesting, in its ruins of dwellings, cultivated spots, ancient water-courses and heathen temples of a race, diminished, during a hundred years, from 400,000 to less than 50,000 people. The causes that contributed in the past were war, oppressions by the rulers, chiefs, and priests, drunkenness and heathen sacrifices. Ellis in his tour through Hawaii, says: "In the days of Umi, they said, that king after being victorious in battle over the kings of six of the divisions of Hawaii, was sacrificing captives at Waipio, when the voice of Kuakino, his god, was heard from the clouds, requiring more men. The king kept sacrificing and the voice continued, calling for more, till he had slain all his men except one, whom, as he was a great favorite, he refused at first to give up; but the god being urgent, he sacrificed him also, and the priest and himself alone remained. Upwards of eighty victims, they added, were offered at that time, in obedience to the audible demands of the insatiate demon. About the year 1807, in the reign of Kamehameha the Great, a pestilence, called the *kau okuu*, the exact nature of which is not known, swept off a vast

7
population. It was short, sharp, and sudden; a strong, well man at dawn, was dead before dark. The smallpox, measles, licentiousness, the changes from barbarism to civilization, and other causes, have contributed, and the end cannot be far distant. Just at the harbor of Kawaihae, on the right, is a pagan temple or heiau, one of the largest and most perfect on the island. Here Keoua, rival of Kamehameha the Great, having been revengefully murdered by Keeaumoku, the assassin was exposed as a sacrifice with his slaughtered companions. This temple was built by Kamehameha the Great, to show his veneration for the gods, to secure their favor, to strengthen his kingdom and to offer human sacrifices.

WAIMEA.

Waimea village is distant fourteen miles from Kawaihae by a passable cart road, that rises about 250 feet to the mile. Horses may be obtained at the beach. This place formerly had a large population, and has been a mission station for many years, under the charge of Rev. L. Lyons, of the American Board of Missions. The situation is a plain between the Kohala range of mountains and Manna Kea, where the trade winds sweep across at times with tremendous force, and being charged with moisture, at the temperature of this elevated region, woolen clothes are essential and a fire indoors decidedly comfortable during the cooler seasons, when the thermometer frequently averages below 55 degrees, and thin ice occasionally forms in winter.

Three miles south of Waimea are the sepulchral caves of the ancient Hawaiians. They are not easy to find without a guide, and have so often been disturbed and

robbed, that all remains of any value have been removed by surviving relatives. Descent is a labor of care by aid of a torch and with feet foremost, for a volcanic cave is black as midnight a hundred feet thick. The torch only makes the darkness visible. The cave is represented as perfectly airy and was formerly largely occupied with human remains. Some were in a sitting posture, their skin in folds like a parchment, others so quiet in their repose that they seemed asleep. The cave at Keanunui, with its remains, situated a few miles east of Waimea was wantonly set on fire and its sepulchral contents consumed many years ago.

KOHALA

Is the most northern district of Hawaii, and was once a petty kingdom, thronged with people. It covers more than three hundred square miles, and is latticed with abandoned foot paths and boundary lines, showing the minute subdivisions of the soil in those populous days. The steamer leaving Kawaihae stops at Mahukona, a sheltered landing under the lee of the north point of Kohala, from whence to Iole, the center of population, the site of two sugar plantations, is a distance of 10 miles. The sugar house landing is near the north-eastern point of Iole, the home of the Kamehameha, but it is not a regular stopping place for the steamer.

Three objects of interest attract the traveler in Kohala: the celebrated heiau or heathen temple of Punepu; the ancient water course at Iole and Waipio valley; and the ruins of the largest heathen temple in the Hawaiian Islands, situated six miles north-west of Iole, within a few miles of the sea shore. It is three hundred

and fifty feet long, one hundred and fifty wide, its walls thirty feet thick at the base, eight at the top and fourteen feet high. The walls are partly in ruins. Tradition says the stones for the construction of these monstrous walls were passed from the valley of Polulu, twelve miles distant, by a file of workmen standing in battle array the whole distance. Three altars stand within the sacred enclosure, and niches may yet be discovered in the wall where the idols stood. That in the north-eastern corner was for the great god of the temple. Human sacrifices were favorite oblations both to the deities loved or hated. Men were immolated to avert contagious disease, to secure victory before war, to celebrate triumph at its conclusion; in fact, in the absence of cattle, sheep and goats, man was the handiest blood-sacrifice, and humanity perished by hecatombs.

The victims were permitted to remain on the central altar during two whole days. On the morning of the third day, and when putrefaction had commenced, the bodies were removed to a large, flat stone on the outside of the temple. This stone was placed near the east corner of the north wall. Its dimensions were seven feet long by five wide and it was slightly concave. It was sacred to the purposes of immolation. When the victims above alluded to, were placed upon it, the flesh was stripped from the bones and the latter all separated. Both flesh and bones were then carried down to the sea and thoroughly washed. On being conveyed back to the temple, the bones were tied up in bundles and the flesh was consumed to ashes at the back of the altars.

AN ANCIENT WATER COURSE.

The interest connected with this water course, lies in the obstacles encountered and surmounted by a savage race, destitute of iron implements and engineering tools. The water lay in a ravine, 200 feet and more below the land level and the problem was to take the whole stream from the head of the ravine where it fell and carry it on to the land below. This was done by building an embankment from the bed of the ravine to the desired height and constructing a water course thereon. After the embankment terminates the channel is hewn in the sides of solid rock for more than half a mile, and that with stone axes and sticks of hard wood. Take it all in all, this is the most remarkable of the relics of ancient Hawaiian skill and labor to be found in the whole group.

THE VALLEY OF WAIPIO.

The steamer, having left the anchorage of Mahukona and entered the channel, encounters the full strength of the trade winds and the head sea therewith connected. For hours the struggle of steam against wind continues; the ancient temple is left in the distance; Iole, the birth place of Kamehameha I., and Polulu, the valley of stones, are left behind, but slopes covered with verdure, mountains clad in trees and decorated with clouds are in close company, and will so continue until the anchor finds smooth holding ground in Hilo Bay.

After passing Kohala point, the shore becomes bold, terminating in perpendicular bluffs, varying from a few hundred to two thousand feet in height, and broken by frequent gulches or valleys. As the steamer plows her

way slowly against wind and current, passengers have a fine view of some of the most captivating scenery on Hawaii. Precipices covered with verdure from the summit to the water, in the dense foliage of which at least fifty waterfalls may be counted, opening to view, one after another. The trip from Kohala to Laupahoehoe point by water—some forty miles—furnishes an unbroken panorama of bold palisades and tropical scenery unsurpassed in this group, unless it be found on the ride overland from Waimea to Hilo, where the traveler passes through a succession of valleys with verdure and scenery much similar to that of these ocean palisades.

Several points are worthy of observation, and first we notice Waipio. Not quite two miles wide at the sea, it sweeps a circuit before it, draws its lofty volcanic sides closer for six or more miles, when the perpendicular walls terminate in a grand ravine two thousand five hundred feet in depth. Over the barrier cliff of this romantic valley, leap numerous streams full of foaming cascades, interrupted by waterfalls. Several rivers unite to form the two that make the half circuit of the valley. In one of these near the lofty southern wall, the water course terminates on the brink of a rock one thousand six hundred feet high. The rapid stream already foaming among the rocks which obstructs its way, pitches down and is broken into spray, on which the sun and the moon at its full paint rainbows in all their perfection of color. This valley once possessed a *heiau* and a city of refuge. While they have passed away, even the stones gone, it remains among the most fertile, romantic and beautiful of the Hawaiian valleys. It is renowned as one of the great food-producing districts, from which Kohala and Waimea draw large supplies of *kalo*.

WAIPIO AS DESCRIBED BY MISS BIRD.*

"There is something fearful in the isolation of this valley, open at one end to the sea, and walled in on all others by palis or precipices, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height, over the easiest of which hangs the dizzy track, which after trailing over the country for sixty difficult miles, connects Waipio with the little world of Hilo.

* * * I do not care for any waterfall but Niagara, nor do I care in itself for this one, for though its first leap is 200 feet and its second 1,600, it is so frittered away and dissipated in spray, owing to the very magnitude of its descent, there is no volume of water within sight to create mass or sound. But no words can paint the majesty of the surroundings, the caverned, precipitous walls of rock coming down in one black plunge from the blue sky above to the dark abyss of water below; the sullen shuddering sound with which pieces of rock came hurtling down among the trees; the thin tinkle of the water as it falls, the full rush of the river; the feathery growth of ferns; gigantic below, but so diminished by the height above, as only to show their presence by the green tinge upon the rocks; while in addition to the gloom produced by the stupendous height of the cliffs, there is a cool, green darkness of dense forest, and mighty trees of strange tropical forms glass themselves in the black mirror of the basin. For one moment a ray of sunshine turned the upper part of the spray into a rainbow, and never to my eyes had the bow of promise looked so heavenly as when it spanned the black, solemn, tree-shadowed abyss, whose deep, still waters only catch a sunbeam on five days of the year."

* "Hawæian Archipelago."

HAMAKUA.

This great fertile district extends thirty miles on the shore from Waipio valley to Laupahoehoe valley, the boundary of Hilo district. No seaport marks its rugged coast exposed to the strong trade winds. Except in the embrasures of the ravines, that empty fresh water into the sea, cliffs ranging from 200 to 2000 feet high forbid the beating waves to roll inland. A succession of valleys similar to Waipio greet the traveler in Hamakua. This district is characterized by fine grazing lands adapted to sugar cane, coffee or ramie, and towards the mountain is thickly covered with timber.

HILO DISTRICT.

From Laupahoehoe on the north to Puna on the south extends this large and fertile district, where the trade winds are neutralized by the mountains, and where the rain falls in such abundance as to keep the land perpetually green to the water's edge. Except at Hilo Bay, the coast is composed of bold bluff cliffs from a hundred to upwards of 1000 feet high; these are higher on the north and the pali, at Laupahoehoe, is a remarkable one. Suddenly the traveler rides on to a point, where the road ends on the face of a cliff, above a beach where three rows of big, combing breakers constantly beat against the shore. If he comes unwarned the chances favor an instant retreat; for the slip of the rock or a false motion would precipitate horse and rider over a pali of 1500 or 1800 feet into a foaming bed of surf and rocks beneath. Close to the sea, with a narrow sand fringe on its more sheltered side, in a cocoa-nut grove, lies Laupahoehoe village.

"La Paz," says in one of his graphic sketches, "Laupahoe-hoe is a mere leaf of basaltic lava pushed out into the sea from the narrow valley, which formed the pathway for the last volcanic throes of Maunakea. We have no doubt that the name of the village is derived from the shape of the lava point on which it is situated, Lau-pa-hoe-hoe, meaning a *leaf of lava*. On the other cliff, one mile distant, you discern horsemen and decide that the road to Hilo lies over there, but how to get there. This wall extends inland for miles, a stream rolls down its precipitous valley, plainly one must go down before getting up the other side. At length the ribbon road wound downward on the shelving roof of the valley appears. From twenty minutes to half an hour will be occupied in the descent, according as you risk the neck of horse and rider. More than a score, some say fifty similar valleys, with twice this number of similar ribbon windings, miniature Alpine passes, lie between Laupahoe-hoe and Hilo village."

Mountain torrents rush through each of these passes, and one of the wonders of this volcanic country lies in these gulches, with their gothic steepes that disrupt the land for three score miles or less, piercing the land's centre. The number of waterfalls is beyond estimate, their height varies from tens to thousands of feet, and many of the streams literally *leap* into the sea. A mere sprinkle at the beach often increases, higher up the mountain, to a heavy rain, and the stream may rush in torrents for a mile and then resume the common course of a brook. It is not uncommon for the traveler to be detained by a swollen stream for half a day. In olden times the streams were crossed by stepping

stones. "La Paz" says of this overland route: "As we rode along, the rain pattered, rattling among the leaves, pattering among the impromptu pools and drains; the torrents tumbled from the hills or leaped through chasms, over frightful rocks, with a thundering sound that jarred the cavernous earth; the ocean waves came surging and groaning against the beetling cliffs like a wail of despair, and our horses kept tumbling over a corduroy road of mud ridges and holes of water, alternating with the regularity of rice rows; a succession of mud ridges and miniature hog wallows.

"Before reaching the Scotchman's gulch, we passed a deep chasm, where some rough stone piers indicated where the apology for a bridge had formerly stood. Through this swept a mad and foaming torrent, near four feet deep, whirling and rushing past gigantic basaltic boulders, a cataract above, a waterfall below; we passed between this Scylla and Charybdis, and came near being carried away by the foaming flood. We have crossed the Rocky Mountains six times, the Sierra Madre of Mexico often, the volcanic chain of Central America three times and the Andes twice; and we here most solemnly protest that we have never traveled a road that gave the traveler more ups and downs on a sliding scale than the pathway from Laupahoehoe to Hilo."

SUGAR PLANTATIONS NEAR HILO.

The Kilauea, having buffeted the trades with a determined perseverance, and for most of the distance close in shore, affords a delightful view of this magnificent landscape. The blue sea and its white caps, the bluff shore pierced with numerous embrasures, and

every one discharging a river into the sea; under favorable circumstances ten or more cascades may be counted at one time; the sloping sides of the mountain are green with sugar cane, bright pastures, and dense dark foliage as the forest rises to the distant snow-capped top of Mauna Kea. The first plantation passed after leaving Laupahoehoe Point, is Kaupakuea, ten miles from the Hilo anchorage, the property of Messrs. Afong & Achuck, Chinese merchants, who have here extensive works run by steam and water power, with vacuum pan, centrifugal separators and all the recent improvements in sugar manufacture. The second is Onomea Plantation, six miles from Hilo, owned and managed by Judge S. L. Austin. Its mill, plantation houses and manager's residence are snugly nestled together and make a charming picture amid the growing cane. The appliances of this establishment are very complete, from the drying of the cane to the grinding of the sugar. The soil is rich and favorable to its growth, and with a little exaggeration it may be said, the cane enters the mill at the top and comes out in kegs of sugar at the bottom. The smoke stack is now of sheet iron; formerly it was a lofty tower of stone, but was utterly destroyed in the great earthquake of 1868, showing that masonry is unavailable for such a structure in a volcanic country. A peculiar feature of all the Hilo sugar works, springs from the moisture of the climate and the necessity of grinding in the rainy season, compelling the erection of immense open sheds or trash houses to dry the rind for fuel. The sugar house, mill, and half a dozen trash houses give the appearance at a distance of a small village.

Kaiwika plantation, owned by Messrs. Hitchcock & Co., is three miles from the village of Hilo. The fields of cane are so near that the tasseled plumes waving over a hundred acres, form a spectacle that cannot be described. This plantation has a capacity for 500 tons per annum. The buildings are observed on the ridges, one of which is impassable except near the sea, where a scow ferry is maintained at government expense. A noticeable flume crosses one of these gulches to convey the cane across, and is more than 100 feet high and a thousand in length; its tracery of timbers seen in the distance appearing like a cobweb.

The plantation of Capt. Thomas Spencer at Amaunui, is within the limits of Hilo, has fine water power, and a good mill, with 8,000 acres, and its proprietor has spared no expense to make the establishment perfect.

THE VILLAGE OF HILO.

A more beautiful panorama than that seen from the deck of the steamer at sunrise, in Byron's Bay, it will be difficult to find in any country. Usually at sunrise not a cloud is to be seen on either of the grand mountains which form the background of the picture. At the right stands Mauna Kea, seemingly higher by several thousand feet than its more distant rival Mauna Loa. The summits of both are in winter covered with snow, but that of Mauna Kea is particularly beautiful, with its serrated peaks and deep valleys, perfectly white for miles below the summit. During the night and early morning the cool winds blow directly down these belts of snow, and impart to the air a refreshing and bracing temperature. The trade winds are rarely felt here, as

the highlands break their force and turn them to the north and south; but in their place are the alternating land and sea breezes, the latter prevailing during the day and the former during the night. Hilo enjoys an abundance of rain, and not unfrequently 150 inches fall during the year.

In the foreground of this tropical picture, we have the bay skirted with a line of cottages and stores, in front of which the foamy surf is perpetually breaking and roaring. Directly back are seen white churches and dwellings, almost hidden among the dense foliage which extends for miles in either direction. Hilo is certainly the most attractive and tropical-looking village in this group; and an air of thrift and prosperity is observable everywhere in it, in the neatness and taste surrounding its comfortable dwellings. The Court-house occupies the centre of a square, noticeable for its beautiful lawn, and exotic trees, and adds much to the beauty of the village. Here under one roof are the post-office, Governor Kipi's and Sheriff Severance's offices, with the police court, presided over by Judge Kaina, on the first floor; while the second is devoted to the circuit court room and offices. Its location is central and convenient for the public business of the village and district. Mails not only arrive and leave by every steamer and schooner, but post riders also come and go, with a regularity which is really marvelous, when we consider the condition of the roads, thus connecting the capital of Hawaii with every town on the island. The correspondence despatched from the Hilo post-office for way stations is large,—not less than fifteen or twenty thousand letters a year. The sugar interest located

near this village contributes much to its prosperity, as a great share of the cost of maintaining these plantations is expended among the native and foreign population. The periodical arrival of a cargo of lumber also facilitates the erection of frame dwellings, which are everywhere in this neighborhood superseding thatch huts, and thus contributing toward the health and comfort of the people. There are here four churches, capable of seating over one thousand persons, one seminary with fifty students, several excellent schools for both native and foreign children, a photograph gallery, tannery, two bakeries, several blacksmith and cabinet shops, and ten or twelve stores.

The four sugar plantations are located near the shore to the north of the village, and extend a distance of several miles, that of Messrs. Afong & Achuck, at Kaupakua, being the farthest out, about ten miles from the village. Planters in the vicinity of Hilo have always labored under disadvantages, among which are bad roads, (interrupted by frequent and deep ravines), poor harbors, and excessively wet weather, which causes rank vegetation of weeds to contend with, and in various ways adds to the expense of sugar manufacture. Yet, with all these drawbacks, this industry prospers, and has proved a large benefit to the common people and to mechanics. By the introduction of water flumes, constructed on the same principle as mining flumes in California, a great reduction in the cost has been made. In these flumes all the sugar cane and wood are now floated down to the mills, for a distance often of four or five miles. By this simple device, the heavy cost of carts, teams and men, formerly em-

ployed in drawing cane and wood, has been greatly reduced, and the work expedited. There cannot be less than thirty miles of flumes on these plantations, and as they require to be built on a regular, inclined plane, they are seen crossing the plantations in every direction, spanning ravines and hollows, presenting the appearance at a distance of elevated truss railroad bridges. So far, they have served well the purpose for which they were designed—to reduce the great expense of transportation of crop from field to mill.

Next to Honolulu, Byron's Bay affords to shipping the best harbor in the group. It is not well protected against north winds, but as these are seldom very severe it is practically safe for shipping. The entrance is broad and deep, and vessels can enter or leave the bay at any hour of the day or night. The depth of water in the harbor or entrance is from thirty to forty feet—sufficient for the largest steamers afloat. The south east part of the harbor, on or near Coconut Island, affords a fine location for wharves or a navy yard. Wai-akea is the native name for this bay, the anchorage of which is N. Latitude $19^{\circ} 44'$, and W. Longitude $155^{\circ} 03'$.

Hilo is the capital of Hawaii, the residence of the Governor, Sheriff and executive officers, and has for many years been a mission station of the American Board, under the charge of Rev. T. Coan. The French Roman Catholic mission has also a fine church here.

Hilo has ever been a favorite resort for whaleships. Supplies, such as fruits, vegetables, beef, pork, poultry, &c., may be generally obtained here. The following articles are included among the exports; coffee, arrow-

root, rice, pulu, fungus, goat skins, hides, tallow, leather, sugar and molasses.

WATERFALLS NEAR HILO.

In the Hilo district are several very fine waterfalls which will repay the tourist for the toil of a visit. The "Rainbow Fall," in the Wailuku stream, is the most accessible, being within a short distance of the village, and can be visited on foot, at any time of the day. During the rainy season, when the stream is swollen, it furnishes a pretty sight, overhung as it often is, with the beautiful bow which gives to it its name. The height of the fall is only about ninety feet.

Near the Kaupakuea Plantation, ten miles from Hilo, is one of the finest waterfalls on Hawaii. It is in the Kolikoli river and gulch, three miles back of the sugar mill, and is known as the "Akaka Falls." To reach it, the tourist will have to go on horseback and with a guide, part of the road being through a dense thicket. Arriving at the falls, he will be amply paid for the trouble taken. The stream is about as wide as the Wailuku at Hilo, and the height of the fall 560 feet, the stream falling unbroken into a deep basin below. The scenery around this waterfall is wild and romantic in the extreme, and when the river is swollen, it affords a sight of rare beauty.

TO THE VOLCANO KILAUEA.

Two routes may be taken to the crater Kilauea, on the slope of Mauna Loa, one by Puna, the other by Oloa. It will be advisable to combine both, by going one way and returning the other. Time being an object, the

trip to and from the crater via Oha can be accomplished in three days, which will give one day and two nights at the volcano house.

The Puna route leaves Hilo by way of the bay beach, through cocoanut groves, bamboo thickets and fish ponds across the Waialuma and the Waiakea bridge, through the bread-fruit orchard, out of Hilo village into the uneven pasture land of Waiakea, whose broad acres soon become thickly set with the pandanus, (screw palm,) and after four or five miles enters the forest that stretches from the ocean to the limit of vegetation on Mauna Loa. The vegetation throughout this tract is fully as luxuriant as that near Panama or on the borders of the Amazon; it is perhaps the most accessible to strangers of any tropical jungle on the islands and forms one of the wonders of the volcanic trip. In its flowering season the forest is gay with red and yellow, and the parasitic creepers, the *ieie*, seem aflame with color. Birds, native and imported, keep this flower garden alive with motion and with song: noteworthy the black oo whose wings hide the rare, yellow feathers used for the royal mantles of the ancient chiefs. Some of the ohia trees are 60 or 80 feet high, and are often seen in full bloom to the very tops; while the undergrowth of strawberries and ferns is next to impenetrable. This continues for three or four miles, and then follow groves of the pandanus, and at Kaea the ocean appears and the houses in Puna. Cocoanut trees here begin to form a prominent part of the landscape, clustered in groups of hundreds and thousands.

Twenty-five miles of fair riding will carry the traveler to the comfortable ranch of Capt. Eldarts, who enter-

tains guests for a reasonable compensation. This vicinity is noticeable for the ancient *halea* upon a palm crowned cone; for a fresh water reservoir in an extinct crater; for a hot water cave; and for an open stone basin, below a lofty cliff which contains a pool of warm, blue water that sparkles when stirred. The temperature is so delightful that a half hour's bath is delicious. The greatest depth is not less than 18 feet, and the water is so buoyant as to make diving difficult. This section of Puna is quite fertile, whenever soil for cultivation can be found. Bread-fruit and coconuts are abundant. After a good rest at Eldart's the route continues over a vast tract of rough lava, on which the ohia woods are beginning to secure firm and permanent hold; the sea is skirted by successive rows of coconut trees, some so thickly planted as to hide the ground from the rays of the sun. Eighteen miles of road rough and smooth, volcanic scenery variegated by bread-fruit, guava, ohia, pandanus and coconut trees, and interspersed with miniature churches and grass houses, ends the journey at Kaimu, near the sea, where comfortable quarters for the night may be obtained at a native house. The next day, after a warm and tedious ride of six or more hours over lava flows ancient and recent, lava waves, lava billows, lava sand, lava ashes, lava cinders, lava smooth and lava rough, lava marked, barren and desolate, and lava grass-clad in spots, fern-hid, tree-covered, and in places densely tangled with impenetrable parasitic vegetation, the Crater of Kilanea and the Volcano House are reached by the Puna route in three days from Hilo.

The short route to Kilanea Crater, leads out of Hilo

village by Volcano street, adorned with white cottages in flower gardens shaded by fruit and ornamental trees. The road soon becomes densely fenced with the *ohi* bush, then crosses the end of the famous Waiakea fish ponds and only fairly starts in the wilderness after passing Gov. Lyman's cattle ranch in Waiakea. It is no broad macadamized thoroughfare, and will try the patience of most travelers. Ten miles bring the traveler into the magnificent woods with their gorgeous trees, plants, creepers, ferns, and thick undergrowth, conspicuous with many colored flora of the woods:

Fifteen miles from Hilo Oloo is reached, the half-way stopping place. The intermediate territory is covered with *ti* plant and ferns, while the road consists mostly of *pañoeñoe* lava, scantily covered with bunch grass and occasional bushes and trees.

"The Half-way House" at Oloo is merely a cluster of grass houses, a passable rest for travelers, who wish to spend the night, and obtain pasturage for horses. Here several orange trees display their rich fruit in sight of the road. Although this point is 1138 feet above the sea level, and ten miles from Keaanu, (the nearest point on the sea shore) the roar of the sea may be distinctly heard during a heavy surf. Leaving Oloo, the route is over *pañoeñoe* in all its varieties, thickly covered with wild grass, straggling ferns, creeping vines, and that vegetation which in tropical lands seeks only water to become impenetrable. Fires have swept over parts of the adjoining land and the blackened rocks with their scant supplies of soil, demonstrate how little alluvial earth nature requires to run wild, when it has plenty of light, warmth and moisture.

Here the ascent hitherto very gradual becomes more rapid, reaches into a second rim of Koa woods, becomes more level and after a short gallop, the traveler finds himself, (eight hours from Hilo,) on the brink of the famous crater, and, four thousand feet above the level of the sea, dismounts from his tired animal and enters the

VOLCANO HOUSE,

Which is a commodious thatch house, standing on a grassy plat, under the lee of a hill which partially shelters it from the damp and chilly east wind that sweeps over the crater. It is a comfortable one story house, built expressly to accommodate tourists, having ample accommodations for all parties that have made the trip in the last ten years. The enclosure is extensive, the out-buildings are commodious, the table well spread, and if previous notice is given, special effort is made to furnish every tropical luxury in season. The temperature here often approaches the freezing point, and an open fire in an old-fashioned chimney, throwing its shadows over the walls, and comfortable easy chairs, give the stranger a home feeling even on the brink of a crater. The sleeping rooms open out of this common parlor; their windows look directly into the pit, and at any hour of the night, by turning the head, the flames and reflection may be seen, now like an aurora borealis; now like a prairie on fire; now like a burning city, and again like a fan of flame. The Volcano House is under the management of Messrs. Stackpole and Gilman, one of whom is generally on hand to welcome travelers. Guides and every convenience for descent are always in readiness and await an order.

HOT SULPHUR STEAM BATHS AND SULPHUR BANKS.

Some few rods to the right of the Volcano House, a steam-crack has been harnessed into use by Yankee invention. A bath house is built and a steam-box fashioned, where any desired heat from simple moisture to boiling may be controlled at will. This sulphur bath is most refreshing, resting the system and preparing it for a night of sweetest repose.

North-west of the Volcano House, less than a quarter of a mile, are Sulphur Banks, several hundred yards in extent and twenty or thirty feet high. The sulphurous steam is not very highly charged with noxious gas and the traveler may with safety collect the crystals that abound in this formation. The finest are by the side of miniature cones or blow-holes and must be carefully detached as they break easily, especially when moist and warm. The slopes are damp and slippery from the constant steam which escapes in clouds from a crevice of the cleft where are wonderfully fine specimens of pendent flowers in pure and stained sulphur. The rock in various directions, near and remote, is penetrated with steam fissures, whence clouds continually puff forth; which condensed, make delicious drinking water.

THE DESCENT INTO KILAUEA.

Probably no two visitors ever see Kilauea alike, their emotions may be similar, but absolute likeness is impossible, when the restless fiery lava is producing constant change; but of all the descriptions yet published of this wonderful exhibition of nature, we have seen none which equals in truth and vividness that of Miss I. L. Bird, a Scotch lady who visited these islands in

1874, and has since issued a book descriptive of her travels.* She writes:

"We think of a volcano as a cone. This Kilauea is a different thing. The abyss, which really is at a height of nearly 4,000 feet on the flank of Mauna Loa, has the appearance of a great pit on a rolling plain. But such a pit! It is nine miles in circumference, and its lowest area, which not long ago fell about 300 feet, just as ice on a pond falls when the water below it is withdrawn, covers six square miles. The depth of the crater varies from 800 to 1,100 feet in different years, according as the molten sea below is at flood or ebb. Signs of volcanic activity are present more or less throughout its whole depth, and for some distance round its margin, in the form of steam cracks, jets of sulphurous vapor, blowing cones, accumulating deposits of acicular crystals of sulphur, &c., and the pit itself is constantly rent and shaken by earthquakes. Grand eruptions occur at intervals with circumstances of indescribable terror and dignity, but Kilauea does not limit its activity to these outbursts, but has exhibited its marvellous phenomena through all known time in a lake or lakes in the southern part of the crater three miles from this side.

"This lake, the Hale-mau-man, or House of Everlasting Fire of the Hawaiian mythology, the abode of the dreaded goddess Pele, is approachable with safety except during an eruption. The spectacle, however, varies almost daily, and at times the level of the lava in the pit within a pit is so low, and the suffocating gases are evolved in such enormous quantities, that travelers are unable to see anything. There had been no news

* "Hawaiian Archipelago." London, 1876.

from it for a week, and as nothing was to be seen but a very faint bluish vapor hanging round its margin, the prospect was not encouraging. * * *

"The first descent down the terminal wall of the crater is very precipitous, but it and the slope which extends to the second descent are thickly covered with *ohias*, *ohelos* (a species of whortleberry), *sadlerias*, *polopodiums*, silver grass, and a great variety of bulbous plants, many of which bore clusters of berries of a brilliant turquoise blue. The "beyond" looked terrible. I could not help clinging to these vestiges of the kindlier mood of nature in which she sought to cover the horrors she had wrought. The next descent is over rough blocks and ridges of broken lava, and appears to form part of a break which extends irregularly round the whole crater, and which probably marks a tremendous subsidence of its floor. Here the last apparent vegetation was left behind, and the familiar earth. We were in a new Plutonic region of blackness and awful desolation, the accustomed sights and sounds of nature all gone. Terraces, cliffs, lakes, ridges, rivers, mountain sides, whirlpools, chasms of lava surrounded us, solid, black, and shining, as if vitrified, or an ashen gray, stained yellow with sulphur here and there, or white with alum. The lava was fissured and upheaved everywhere by earthquakes, hot underneath, and emitting a hot breath.

"After more than an hour of very difficult climbing we reached the lowest level of the crater, pretty nearly a mile across, presenting from above the appearance of a sea at rest, but on crossing it we found it to be an expanse of waves and convolutions of ashy-colored lava, with huge cracks filled up with black iridescent rolls of

lava, only a few weeks old. Parts of it are very rough and ridgy, jammed together like field ice, or compacted by rolls of lava which may have swelled up from beneath, but the largest part of the area presents the appearance of huge coiled hawsers, the ropy formation of the lava rendering the illusion almost perfect. These are riven by deep cracks which emit hot sulphurous vapors. Strange to say, in one of these, deep down in that black and awful region, three slender metamorphosed ferns were growing, three exquisite forms, the fragile heralds of the great forest of vegetation, which probably in coming years will clothe this pit in beauty. Truly they seemed to speak of the love of God. On our right there was a precipitous ledge, and a recent flow of lava had poured over it, cooling as it fell into columnar shapes as symmetrical as those of Staffa. It took us a full hour to cross this deep depression, and as long to master a steep hot ascent of about 400 feet, formed by a recent lava-flow from Hale-mau-mau into the basin. This lava hill is an extraordinary sight—a flood of molten stone, solidifying as it ran down the declivity, forming arrested waves, streams, eddies, gigantic convolutions, forms of snakes, stems of trees, gnarled roots, crooked water pipes, all involved and contorted on a gigantic scale, a wilderness of force and dread. Over one steeper place the lava had run in a fiery cascade about 100 feet wide. Some had reached the ground, some had been arrested midway, but all had taken the aspect of stems of trees. In some of the crevices I picked up a quantity of very curious filamentose lava, known as "Pele's hair." It resembles coarse spun glass, and is of a greenish or yellowish-brown color. In many places the whole surface of

the lava is covered with this substance seen through a glazed medium. During eruptions, when fire-fountains play to a great height, and drops of lava are thrown in all directions, the wind spins them out in clear green or yellow threads two or three feet long, which catch and adhere to projecting points.

"As we ascended, the flow became hotter under our feet, as well as more porous and glistening. It was so hot that a shower of rain hissed as it fell upon it. The crust became increasingly insecure, and necessitated our walking in single file with the guide in front, to test the security of the footing. I fell through several times, and always into holes full of sulphurous steam, so malignantly acid that my strong dog-skin gloves were burned through as I raised myself on my hands. * * *

"Suddenly, just above, and in front of us, gory drops were tossed in air, and springing forwards we stood on the brink of Hale-mau-mau, which was about 35 feet below us. I think we all screamed, I know we all wept, but we were all speechless, for a new glory and terror had been added to the earth. It is the most unutterable of wonderful things. The words of common speech are quite useless. It is unimaginable, indescribable, a sight to remember for ever, a sight, which at once took possession of every faculty of sense and soul, removing one altogether out of the range of ordinary life. Here was the real "bottomless pit"—"the fire which is not quenched"—"the place of hell"—"the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone"—the "everlasting burnings"—the fiery sea whose waves are never weary. There were groanings, rumblings, and detonations, rushings, hissings, and splashings, and the crashing

sound of breakers on the coast, but it was the surging of fiery waves upon a fiery shore. But what can I write! Such words as jets, fountains, waves, spray, convey some idea of order and regularity, but here there was none. The inner lake, while we stood there, formed a sort of crater within itself, the whole lava sea rose about three feet, a blowing cone about eight feet high was formed, it was never the same two minutes together. And what we saw had no existence a month ago, and probably will be changed in every essential feature a month hence.

"What we did see was one irregularly-shaped lake, possibly 500 feet wide at its narrowest part and nearly half a mile at its broadest, almost divided into two by a low bank of lava, which extended nearly across it where it was narrowest, and which was raised visibly before our eyes. The sides of the nearest part of the lake were absolutely perpendicular, but nowhere more than 40 feet high; but opposite to us on the far side of the larger lake they were bold and craggy, and probably not less than 150 feet high. On one side there was an expanse entirely occupied with blowing cones, and jets of steam or vapor. The lake has been known to sink 400 feet, and a month ago it overflowed its banks. The prominent object was fire in motion, but the surface of the double lake was continually skinning over for a second or two with a cooled crust of a lustrous grey-white, like frosted silver, broken by jagged cracks of a bright rose color. The movement was nearly always from the sides to the centre, but the movement of the centre itself appeared independent and always took a southerly direction. Before each outburst of agitation there was

much hissing and a throbbing internal roaring, as of imprisoned gases. Now it seemed furious, demoniacal, as if no power on earth could bind it, then playful and sportive, then for a second languid, but only because it was accumulating fresh force. On our arrival eleven fire fountains were playing joyously round the lakes, and sometimes the six of the nearer lake ran together in the centre to go wallowing down in one vortex, from which they reappeared bulging upwards, till they formed a huge cone 30 feet high, which plunged downwards in a whirlpool only to reappear in exactly the previous number of fountains in different parts of the lake, high leaping, raging, flinging themselves upward. Sometimes the whole lake, abandoning its usual centripetal motion, as if impelled southwards, took the form of mighty waves, and surging heavily against the partial barrier with a sound like the Pacific surf, lashed, tore, covered it, and threw itself over it in clots of living fire. It was all confusion, commotion, force, terror, glory, majesty, mystery, and even beauty. And the color! "Eye hath not seen" it! Molten metal has not that crimson gleam, nor blood that living light! Had I not seen this, I should never have known that such a color was possible.

"The crust perpetually wrinkled, folded over, and cracked, and great pieces were drawn downwards to be again thrown up on the crests of waves. The eleven fountains of gory fire played the greater part of the time, dancing round the lake with a strength of joyousness which was absolute beauty. Indeed after the first half hour of terror had gone by, the beauty of these jets made a profound impression upon me, and the sight of

of them must always remain one of the most fascinating recollections of my life. During three hours, the bank of lava which almost divided the lakes rose considerably, owing to the cooling of the spray as it dashed over it, and a cavern of considerable size was formed within it, the roof of which was hung with fiery stalactites, more than a foot long. Nearly the whole time the surges of the further lake taking a southerly direction, broke with a tremendous noise on the bold craggy cliffs which are its southern boundary, throwing their gory spray to a height of fully forty feet. At times an overhanging crag fell in, creating a vast splash of fire and increased commotion.

"Almost close below us there was an intermittent jet of lava, which kept cooling round what was possibly a blow-hole forming a cone with an open top, which when we first saw it was about six feet high on its highest side, and about as many in diameter. Up this cone or chimney heavy jets of lava were thrown every second or two, and cooling as they fell over its edge, raised it rapidly before our eyes. Its fiery interior, and the singular sound with which the lava was vomited up, were very awful. There was no smoke rising from the lake, only a faint blue vapor which the wind carried in the opposite direction. The heat was excessive. We were obliged to stand the whole time, and the soles of our boots were burned, and my ear and one side of my face were blistered. Although there was no smoke from the lake itself, there was an awful region to the westward, of smoke, and sound, and rolling clouds of steam and vapor whose phenomena it was not safe to investigate, where the blowing cones are, whose fires last night ap-

peared stationary. We were able to stand quite near the margin, and look down into the lake, as you look into the sea from the deck of a ship, the only risk being that the fractured ledge might give way.

"Before we came away, a new impulse seized the lava. The fire was thrown to a great height; the fountains and jets all wallowed together; new ones appeared, and danced joyously round the margin, then converging towards the centre they merged into one glowing mass, which upheaved itself pyramidally and disappeared with a vast plunge. Then innumerable billows of fire dashed themselves into the air, crashing and lashing, and the lake dividing itself recoiled on either side, then hurling its fires together and rising as if by upheaval from below, it surged over the temporary rim which it had formed, passing down in a slow majestic flow, leaving the central surface swaying and dashing in fruitless agony as if sent on some errand it failed to accomplish.

"Farewell, I fear for ever, to the glorious Hale-mau-mau, the grandest type of force that the earth holds! "Break, break, break," on through the coming years.

"No more by thee my steps shall be,
No more again forever!"

THE DISTRICT OF KA-U,

Which commences at the crater of Kilauea, extends to about ten miles beyond or north of the south point of this island, and includes hundreds of square miles devastated by eruptions. Leaving the volcano, the road winds around the Lua Pele (crater pit) in sight of its black walls, and over the strawberry and ohelo beds, on and on. Distance, in this region, cannot be accurately

measured by the eye, as many a long gallop will prove. Ashes, sand and lava prevail hour after hour, to be succeeded by clinkers and pahoe-hoe, with a few scattering trees. The tragic camp where the army of Keoua met its terrible destruction, is in this vicinity. Bingham says, "It may be briefly stated, on the authority of natives who were cotemporary with Keoua and Kamehameha, and who represent themselves as having been witnesses, that while they encamped two days and three nights at the crater of Kilauea, there were repeated eruptions or the sending up of flame and smoke, cinders and stones. On the third day they set forward towards Kau. The earth trembled and shook under their feet, a dense dark cloud arose from the immense crater, lightning and thunder burst forth over their heads, and darkness covered them, and a shower of cinders and sand, thrown high from the crater, descended on the region round about, and great numbers of Keoua's men were killed and were found there many days afterward, apparently unchanged, and were at first mistaken for a living company."

Near the verge of the broad lava field, ten or more miles from Kilauea, are caves, some of narrow limits; one, an ancient burial place, has two *mauka* (mountain-ward) and two *makai* (sea-ward) corridors, extending several miles. They are unexplored, and will probably remain so forever, unless some traveler, more daring than any who have preceded him, is found to accomplish the task.

REED'S RANCH,

At Kapapala, is a tract of land bounded by the ocean and the sky, or as high on Mauna Loa as grass can

grow, and has an extent of pasturage like a pampas in Brazil. At the shore the cattle are tame and form a rich herd; but in the upper forest region they are wild, and are hunted only for their hides. The proprietor counts cattle, sheep, goats and acres by the tens of thousands. Here the stranger is sure of a cordial reception, and at this point preparations may be made for the ascent of the 14,000 feet elevation to the summit crater of Mokuaweoweo.

ASCENT OF MAUNA LOA.

The frequent excursions made by travelers during the past three years to the top of this mountain, have dispelled the terrors which former travelers had thrown over its rough gorges and broken clinker *a-a* lava fields. Even ladies have conquered the untrod heights, and have seen Mokuaweoweo in irruption. Douglass, the ill-fated English explorer, first described the summit as "twenty-four miles in circumference, and in terrible activity! The interior a tremendous sunken fire five miles square, being a lake of liquid fire sometimes tranquil, sometimes rolling its blazing waves with furious agitation and casting them upwards in columns of from 80 to 170 feet high." The greatest depth, measured by a line and plummet, was found to be 1270 feet. The American missionary Goodrich made the ascent previously, but did not see the crater in action. Mr. Douglass was 17 days in performing the trip, and subsequently lost his life on this same mountain.

In the winter of 1840 Com. Wilkes left Kilauea December 18th, with a large company of officers, sailors and natives and reached the crater on the 22d.

The wind blew a gale over the snow-covered summit, the thermometer fell to 13 ° Fah., and two men, a sailor and a native, died from exposure.

Mokuaweoweo remained inactive until August, 1872, and on Sept. 2d of that year, a party numbering twelve, of whom the compiler was one, left Honolulu by steamer, reached Kaalualu, Kau, on the 4th, obtained horses at Waiohinu for the ascent and the trip to Hilo; left at 9 A. M. of the 5th, reaching Kapapala, distant 24 miles, the same evening. Thence at 3 P. M. of the 6th, the party with guide and five attendants began the actual ascent, so gradual that in three hours, ten miles brought them to the mountain station of this ranch, where the party spent the night. At six the next morning they left this last habitation, rode three hours through a succession of ohia and koa groves by an easy grade to the "camping ground," nine miles from the mountain station, and sixteen from the ranch, at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Here they left their superfluous baggage, lunched and started afresh, following the guide through bushes becoming more scanty, until at the end of three miles, no sign of vegetation could be seen. The face of the mountain is very rough; the remaining twelve miles leading over desolate lava rock. At 5 P. M. Sept. 5th, after fourteen traveling hours they stood on the brink of

MO-KUA-WEO-WEO.

This crater on the summit of Mauna Loa is in the centre of its vast dome, nearly 14,000 feet above the sea; it is oblong and about 8,000 feet in length, by Wilkes' survey of 1840; its eastern wall 470, and its

western 784 feet deep. In 1840 the floor of the crater was level; in 1872 one-third of the floor was depressed two or three hundred feet below the rest. In this sink, midway between the north and south wall, and near the western extremity, is the new crater. Action began Aug. 9th and has since been almost incessant, throwing up a fountain of crimson lava, estimated at 200 feet high. The party were somewhat affected by the mountain sickness, but camped at the brink of the crater for the night, and returned next morning, reaching the mountain station at 4 P. M. The total distance from Kaalualu to the summit is 61 miles, and from Hilo to the same point 66 miles. Since that date, the crater has been visited by numerous parties, most of whom found it in action. One visitor, Mr. W. W. Hall, in the autumn of 1873, succeeded in making a descent into the abyss, and approaching nearer to the fountain than any other party. His description published in the "Hawaiian Gazette" of Jan. 18th, 1874, as well as that of the Editor of this GUIDE BOOK, published in September, 1872, are minute in detail, and may interest travelers, who propose making the trip.

WAIOHINU, KAU.

Leaving Kapapala ranch, the road crosses the mud flow of 1868, ejected three miles during the heavy earthquake. At the road it is 30 feet deep and half a mile across, but is now overgrown with grass and weeds. A full account of this anomaly in volcanic nature, and also a condensed account of this and all previous known eruptions, may be found in the last edition of Jarves' History.* Continuing to the sea, the scene of the de-

* History of the Hawaiian Islands, 4th Edition, Honolulu, 1872, p. 229.

vastation of the tidal wave is traversed and several new villages appear in place of those destroyed.

The road to Waiohinu is barren, hot and desolate, yet not without botanic interest in showing the rapidity with which nature repairs injuries. This village of Waiohinu, the name signifying in Hawaiian, "shining water," is the paradise of Kau, and here Hon. Thos. Martin, a noble specimen of the half-caste race, dispenses the hospitalities of the place, and exhibits the advanced civilization of Hawaii most worthily.

KEALAKEKUA.

High above the sea, along which the coast is almost impassable from its jagged hills of broken lava, the government road winds over rough pahoe-hoe and a-a lava, where recent and remote eruptions have left their ruins; occasional bursts of vegetation and glimpses of tropical luxuriance relieve the scene, but the sixty long miles are a dreary, hot and fatiguing ride, and the hours monotonous until the beach and its cocoanut groves are reached. Thence on, the lava rock is more passable and the horses may gallop rapidly through groves and villages to the classic land of Hawaii,—Kaawaloa and Kealakekua, where the king among kings, Keawe o Keawe, dwelt; where Captain Cook was received and worshipped as a god and then slain; where was the sacred refuge of Honaunau; the "House of Keawe," and mausoleum of the ancient chiefs of the land. Along this rocky shore there were fought the early conflicts between paganism and christianity; here was the first royal violation of the terrible *taboo*; and on these rocks, between Kailua and Kaawaloa, the party

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of progress fought and won their first victory in blood, before a Christian missionary trod the soil of Hawaii.

On the rocky shore of Kaawaloa, within a stone's throw of the steamer's wharf, may be seen the monument erected in 1874, under the direction of the British Commissioner, to mark the spot where Captain Cook was murdered. It is a plain shaft of concrete stone, bearing an inscription to the memory of the celebrated navigator. The story of his death may be found in Jarves' History, pp. 54—64.

KAILUA.

The bays on this Kona coast, each bordered by the white beach and cocoanut trees, are perfect gems of tropical scenery, in which the back-ground of mountain and fore-ground of ocean, with little villages between, fit like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Kailua is one of these gems. The coast is rocky, hot and uncultivated, but two or three miles from the shore, the mountains are covered with woods, orange and coffee groves and luxuriant vegetation. The tourist, however, will soon exhaust all of attraction that the region affords, and taking the steamer will gladly glide along the black and barren coast to Kawaihae Bay, satisfied and richly paid for the toil connected with the circuit of the island of Hawaii. If however, his ardor is unabated, the ascent of

MAUNA'KEA

Yet remains, the highest land in the group. Waimea, ten miles from Kawaihae, is the point from which to commence the ascent. Generally horse and guide can be obtained at short notice, and when an early start is

made, the summit can be reached by sundown. The top of this mountain differs very much from that of Mauna Loa, which is extremely level, while this is broken into a number of peaks, divided by deep valleys. Travelers should go prepared to spend one or more nights on the summit, the view from which is exceedingly grand, while the atmosphere at night is about 40° in the warmest months.

WAIMANU VALLEY.

Among the noteworthy places which the traveler can visit is this valley, which is near the shore, and a few miles southeast of Waipio, which it resembles in its principal features, but surpasses in the height of its walls, which are not far from 2500 feet. Except in the rainy season, its stream is small, and its waterfalls are less attractive. It is more inaccessible, and on this account more seldom visited than its rival, Waipio. Guides can always be found to conduct the tourist to both places.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

This, the northernmost of the Hawaiian group, with its cooling breezes, has been aptly named the "Garden of Hawaii." It is nearly circular, has an area of 520 square miles, one-half of which is adapted to grazing and agriculture. It lies between $21^{\circ} 47'$ and $22^{\circ} 46'$ north latitude, while its eastern point is in longitude $159^{\circ} 18'$ and its western extremity reaches $159^{\circ} 55'$ west.

This island is unrivaled for its agreeable climate and with its charming valleys, broad plains, picturesque cliffs, views, waterfalls and lofty mountains, it offers attractions to the traveler unexcelled by any other in the group. By the monthly trip of the inter-island steamer, a fine opportunity is offered for a short visit and a circuit of the island, while regular schooners run weekly between Honolulu and its various ports.

The roads and bridges on the island of Kauai, are said to be the best in the group. It is quite possible to drive in a light vehicle from Hanalei to Mana point, a distance of 65 miles.

NAWILIWILI BAY.

This beautiful little cove affords an anchorage for vessels of less than 500 tons burthen. The outer bar has three fathoms of water, and the anchorage is open to heavy swells when the south-east winds blow, rend-

ering it at such times unsafe; but Niumalu at the mouth of the river is a safe shelter for small craft in all seasons. This place is the residence of the Governor and other officers of the island.

Leaving the steamer, going inland, the mountains and valleys will be found covered with forests, excepting where fires and the woodman's ax have denuded the land. The high shore plain which forms here, extending with varying width around the southern, eastern and northern sides of the island, is a region of grass and shrubbery, shaded with occasional groves of pandanus and kukui trees. On this windward side of Kauai, the mountain tops are covered with rain clouds, and the declivities are threaded with white cascades streaming down almost vertically in uninterrupted lines; one, two, and even three thousand feet.

LIHUE,

Two miles inland from the bay, is the site of one of the pioneer sugar plantations, which is worthy of note, for its extent and its success, but particularly for its system of irrigation, by means of a canal which brings the mountain water over a distance of ten miles to every cane field. The estate is the property of a Joint Stock Company, of which Mr. Paul Isenberg is the resident manager and part owner. It comprises about ten thousand acres, running from the shore to the mountains and including extensive tracts of level plains, from Nawiliwili Bay to Wailua River, sufficient for several sugar estates. It is considered one of the best conducted and most profitable plantations in the group, as it is one of the oldest.

Between Lihue and Koloa is a precipitous basaltic

range of hills, where the ancient chiefs battled for supremacy, and where one bold warrior, the last of his defeated clan, made a frightful leap from a beetling crag into the river and thus made his escape.

Leaving Lihue, and proceeding northward towards Hanalei, two roads present almost equal claims to the rider. The one along the sea is by way of Honomaulu river to the mouth of Wailua river, where a shallow harbor separates it from the ocean. Here the surf often breaks heavily, shifting the sands and thus fording becomes dangerous. The other road, which is perhaps the pleasanter, lies inland over a plain to Wailua river above

THE FALLS.

The road here descends from the high plain to a low marshy flat near the sea, with here and there banks of sand, and dense groves of hau trees. A ferry of fifty yards takes horse and rider over for five cents. Wailua river, seven miles from Lihue, is the deepest on the islands, being twenty fathoms not far from its mouth. No one should fail to ascend this stream in a canoe, as its rich, wild palisades and tropical scenery are worth seeing. The falls are magnificent after a heavy rain. Approaching them from above, without warning, an abyss of 180 feet opens its wonders to the eye. Black and emerald rocks, beautiful ferns, fleecy foam and silver gleamings among leafy trees combine with the roar and mist in unrivaled beauty and grandeur. The breadth of the fall is fifty feet, and at low water it pours its larger sheet on one side; the other is so thin as to make each drop seem to fall by itself. But when the winter rains set in, the banks are full, and crossing

above is impossible; then the roar of rushing water is incessant and the sight is sublime. Two cascades may be found higher up the river, one 70 and the other 100 feet high.

Not far from the falls, on the brink of a small crater, may be seen the remains of a large mansion, embowered in exotic trees and shrubbery, formerly the head quarters of an extensive cattle ranch and dairy.

The village of Wailua by the sea, once large and populous, was the home of the famous Queen Kapule, better known as Deborah, the favorite wife of Kaumuali'i, the last king of Kauai.

MAUNA WAIALEALE.

This is the central peak of Kauai, and its ridges overtop all others. Its sides are precipitous, well clad in green, and interspersed with cascades and waterfalls. The scenery of this and other mountains, less high but piercing the plain below with sharp, green spurs or peaks, broken, tottering and craggy, variegate the scene to the distant ocean's horizon.

The excursion to its summit is considered a most difficult feat, but to those who can bear the necessary fatigue and exposure, it will repay the effort. It can only be made on foot, and with a guide, and will occupy at least three days; one night being generally spent at or near the top. The trip will furnish to the botanist, or the conchologist in search of land-shells, a rare opportunity to gratify his curiosity and pursue his scientific research.

FROM WAILUA TO HANAIEI.

On leaving the falls, evidences of a dense population passed away, occur on every side in dried taro patches,

abandoned water ways and houses marked only by their rude foundations. An ancient battle ground may be found a few miles north of Wailua.

At Kealia, nine miles northward from the falls, is the ranch of Mr. E. Krull, and roaming over the broad pastures, may be seen thousands of sleek cattle, which are raised chiefly for their hides and tallow.

At Kilauea, eight miles further on, is the residence of Mr. Chas. Titcomb, whose extensive farm is one of the finest localities for raising sugar cane, coffee or ramie, to be found on the islands.

Kalihiwai valley, six miles from Hanalei, has beautiful banks, and the river is remarkable for numerous cascades. Between this valley and Hanalei, the rolling upland is covered with a lauhalā forest, reaching to the old silk ~~works~~ of Mr. Titcomb, which were located near the river. Some of these upland tracts, where water can be brought on to them from the neighboring streams, furnish the best of cane land, and will eventually be cultivated with sugar cane or tobacco.

HANALEI.

This name covers not only a river and bay, but a district raised some hundred feet above the sea, comprising 20,000 acres of fine arable lands, well watered, especially in its eastern portion which has at least twenty streams. Sugar cane grows spontaneously and the leaves of the *multicaulis* attain the enormous size of fifteen inches in length by twelve in breadth.

Hanalei harbor is on the north side of the island, affording good anchorage, except in northwest winds which blow usually in the winter months. And even

in strong gales, small vessels with good ground tackle can lie safely under the lee of the reef, opposite the mouth of the river. The view from the anchorage has been pronounced by travelers as one of the finest in the world. Hanalei river is lined with luxuriant foliage, and a boat ride on its smooth bosom, in a bright moonlight, rivals the Arabian Nights enchantment. Its gardens contain the olive, pomegranate, orange and grape, and among roses and shrubbery, the magnificent magnolia grandiflora scatters the exquisite fragrance of its snowy blossoms.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION

Is located on the banks of this beautiful river, and has the reputation of having the best sugar mill and plant in the group. Certain it is that a large fortune was expended by its former proprietor, Mr. R. C. Wyllie, in developing the productive capacity of this valley. Since his death, in 1865, the estate has passed into other hands, and is now managed by Capt. John G. Ross, who is also part owner. With a fine mill and extensive tracts of the richest bottom as well as upland, this estate must become, when the system of irrigation is introduced, one of the most productive and valuable on our islands.

WAIOLI VALLEY.

The scenery in this vicinity is romantically tropical. The soil is fertile, and produces taro, sugar cane, coffee, and indigo, with fruits and vegetables in great variety. This stream, rushing down a rocky chasm, assumes every fantastic shape possible, and a traveler describes it as a picture "more exquisite than any we have seen on the islands."

WONDERFUL CAVES.

Two caves, Waiamoo and Waiakanaloa, six miles west of Hanalei, deserve the attention of the explorer. They are divided into compartments, are filled with water and must be explored with lanterns, torches and a canoe. The natives say a gigantic *moo* (dragon) guards one of the chambers. The Hawaiian Spectator says of one: "Its entrance is gothic, from 20 to 30 feet high and as wide. The entrance to the second apartment, directly in the rear is also gothic, and one-half as large as the outer opening. The first chamber is about 150 feet long, 100 wide and 60 high; the whole forming a beautiful arch." The depth of the water at the mouth of the second cave is forty-two feet. There are said to be rooms beyond, under the mountain, waiting for the fearless explorer. The water is cold, clear and sweet, having no apparent ingress or egress, or connection with the sea.

NAPALI.

Along the north-western coast of Kauai, for twenty miles, stands a bold bluff of unrivaled majesty. The ocean does not shoal from blue to green until right on the breakers and the wild surge, without a barren reef, dashes on precipitous walls of primitive rock. No cliff falls below 800 feet in elevation, and the average is above 1200. Numerous streams pour over the face of the mountain, during the wet season, and become mist before they reach the ocean.

The Kilauea on her circuit trips, steams within 400 yards of these palisades, which are interrupted only by an ancient retreat of the chiefs at Milolii, with its forti-

fied fish pond and impregnable valley accessible from the land only by a pole ladder.

THE BARKING SANDS OF MANA

Are prominent among the curiosities of Kauai. The sand possesses the property of ringing or barking, and it may be produced by striking the banks; by sliding down, or dragging a heavy body over them. This property of sound is fixed and can be produced in samples taken to a foreign country. Moisture deadens and temporarily destroys its resonance.

WAIMEA

Is the name of a district, village and river, distinguished in the ancient traditions of Kauai, and also famous as the place where Captain Cook, the discoverer of the group, first anchored in 1778, and made the acquaintance of the natives, who called his vessel a *moku* or island. The harbor, an open roadstead, affording good anchorage, sheltered from the trade wind, is in latitude $21^{\circ} 57'$, north, longitude $159^{\circ} 42'$, west. Waimea village, now only a wreck of a once populous capital, is situated on the west bank of the river. On the opposite side are the remains of the stone fort built by the Russians, in 1815, for King Kaumualii. The final conflict in 1824, that confirmed the title of the Kamehamehas and established their authority on Kauai, was fought over the walls of this fort.

THE VALLEY AND FALLS OF HANAPEPE,

Situated midway between Waimea and Koloa, seven miles from each, are remarkable among the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands. The banks are precipitous;

from hundreds to thousands of feet high, the brink comes unheralded on the startled observer, who finds it impossible to descend, except by a few passes. Near the sea the valley widens, and the barrier walls decrease in height, exhibiting masses of red columnar lava. Here, close by the ocean, under the cocoanut trees, by the mouth of the stream that runs down the valley, are the dwellings of the natives, whose patches of taro and bananas line the banks above. So much untilled land and other indications of a former numerous population; assure us that the estimates of Cook and Vancouver, who placed the population in 1780 at 400,000, were not far from correct.

Hanapepe valley, like most others on this island, extends inland almost to its centre. As it recedes from the shore, the mountains stretch upward, the valley walls growing higher. Rocks become cliffs, changing their form and appearance at every turn. Now a darkened narrow gorge through which the river rushes violently, now a miniature valley with just room for a tiny village, and the cultivated plats of the inhabitants; now a stone viaduct, a flume through which one may look upward as through a ventilator in a mountain tunnel.

Some five or six miles inland, the level of the valley begins rapidly to rise, creating some beautiful cascades in the stream, before the Hanapepe Fall appears in view. Jarves says, "As we approach, it is again lost to sight, until, after turning a sharp angle in the glen, it appears, and the visitor finds himself a few rods from the fall on a narrow ledge of rocks. In that direction nature's fiat proclaims 'thus far shalt thou come and no farther.' A perpendicular wall between

three and four hundred feet in height, and forming so complete a circle that no outlet except that which the stream makes, is seen; and it is only by following up its bed through dense thickets that this spot can be reached. The circle is small and the rocks above partly project over the outlet, so that it appears like a tunnel, and the sun can reach its bottom only when vertical. Nothing can be seen except a few scattering shrubs which border the top. Fleecy clouds drive rapidly past before the strong gusts of these mountain regions. The air here is exceedingly cold and chilly, and the rocks wet and slippery with spray. If the visitor is heated by this excursion, it would be dangerous for him to approach the fall before he is cooled, as the perspiration is liable to be suddenly checked. Opposite and far above him is the waterfall; there, about ten feet in width and several in depth, but ranging in volume according to the rains, springing from between two narrow and overhanging masses of basaltic columns, it leaps thirty feet, strikes a ledge of rocks, and gradually spreading and lessening in thickness, falls many more feet and strikes another ledge; from whence, falling again an equal distance into a deep and circumscribed gulf below, or whitens with its foam the whole surface of the rock from the height above."

Another writer says of this fall, "Coming out of a romantic and picturesque gorge, formed in the loftiest peaks in the central range, it leaps through its mountain gateway of basaltic pillars from precipice to precipice, nearly four hundred feet, into the bright elysian valley below. From the clear sheet of pure, rushing, leaping water above, it gradually expands in spray, whitening

into foam as it descends, till it falls a never-ceasing shower into the cool basin below. We thought of various cascades and waterfalls of world-wide celebrity, but none can equal Hanapepe in the beauty, grandeur and magnificence of its surrounding scenery." The height of this waterfall is 326 feet.

WAHIAWA.

Two miles East from Hanapepe are the stream and valley of Wahiawa. The scenery beyond, toward Koloa, is very fine, for the woods reach down in points resembling an English park. The hills are green, grassy, wave-like and rounded, and the mountain is watered by the streams of Waikaka, Waiheo and Lawai, each adorning its own sweet valley. A half mile above the road at "Brideswood," four miles from Koloa, may be seen the residence of Hon. D. McBryde, judge of the circuit court of this island. The site is lovely, in a grove of kukui and koa trees and surrounded with broad, rolling pastures, covered with cattle.

THE VILLAGE OF KOLOA .

Is fifteen miles to the northeast of Waimea, and ten miles south from Lihue. It has no harbor, but an open roadstead. The trade wind blows along and a little off shore. The anchorage is close in shore, in four or six fathoms, under the shelter of a bluff. The town is two miles from the landing, and is noted for its sugar plantation, the oldest in the group, formerly owned by Dr. R. W. Wood, and now by Messrs. Wright and Isenberg.

The Koloa district gradually rises from the sea and reaches a range of high hills, which separate it from the extensive plain of Lihue on the north. There is a fine carriage road to Lihue, passing through a gorge in the

mountain ridge, and travelers will always find the ride through "the gap" a pleasant one. They can embark on the steamer either at Koloa or Lihue, though the latter place is preferable.

THE SPOUTING HORN

Is one of the natural curiosities of Koloa. It is a lofty jet of spray, which in a heavy sea is fully a hundred feet high. The waves rush through an underground channel and burst upward through an opening in the lava rock, near the landing place, making an intermittent fountain usually fifty feet high. This is accompanied with a sound sometimes audible a mile distant.

NIIHAU.

Justice demands a passing notice of this fine little island, the westernmost inhabited island of the group, —once populous, and now the property of Mr. Francis Sinclair. It is used exclusively as a sheep ranch, which numbers about 75,000 head. It is immediately opposite or west from Waimea, twenty miles distant, always in sight, but not easily accessible. It was formerly noted for the "Niihau mats," woven from a fine grass, which grows only on it, and which resembles the Guayaquil grass, of which the Panama hats are made. Some of these mats were woven in colors, and others had mot-toes. They have become extremely rare, and like genuine "Panama hats" are very highly prized. This island was also noted formerly for the beauty of its land and sea shells, but the latter are now seldom collected by shell divers on Niihau, or indeed on any of our islands. Land shells are found on the mountains throughout the group, and some fine collections of them have been made by naturalists.

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INFORMATION for IMMIGRANTS.

Having finished the sketch of the several islands of this archipelago, which will serve as a guide to tourists, and enable persons living abroad to form a tolerably correct idea of them, we will endeavor to answer a few of the inquiries which the reader will be likely to make, if disposed to migrate here, with the view of settling permanently.

1.—*Is the climate healthy for natives of colder latitudes?*

It most certainly is a very healthy one for all foreigners, wherever they may have been born. As a general thing, foreigners from any part of the world, enjoy as good health here as they did at home; while for invalids there is no better climate in the world. Consumptives and others affected with constitutional complaints, who come here before disease has gained control of them, and who can find a light occupation, that will employ without overworking the mind and body, may prolong their lives many years, while in some cases cures may be effected. Acute diseases are more rare here than in colder countries, where the changes of climate are more sudden. Those who are industrious and obey the laws of nature and of God, need have little fear of the ills of life so common in colder climates.

2.—*Can foreigners endure the tropical heat of the Islands?*

Owing to constant trade winds which blow over this group, cooled by an ocean current flowing from the Arctic, the climate is milder and different from that of most tropical countries. These trade winds come from the northwest coast of America, are cool and healthy, and enable laborers, whether whites or colored, to work in the sun without injury. Indeed, some maintain that those who labor in the open field here enjoy better health than any others. Certain it is that the prejudice which exists against whites working in the field in other tropical countries, particularly in India and the East Indies, has no force in this group.

3.—*Are there good chances in the islands for men with fair enterprise and possessed of little capital?*

While the truth requires us to state that such chances are fewer here than in other countries, yet there are occasional openings for farmers, tradesmen, and professional men. As a general thing, "small farming" has not succeeded well here; but under the operation of the reciprocity treaty with America, there will be greater inducements for this class to settle and engage in raising rice, bananas, coffee, oranges, sugar cane, tobacco and ramie, for all which there will be an unlimited market in the Pacific Coast States of America. Those who come here to settle should have means sufficient to buy and improve their land, and maintain them till their crops bring in a return.

4.—*Is land obtainable, and at what cost?*

The title to lands here is always good, if secured by a "royal patent," as most lands are. But while com-

paratively easy to lease land, it is difficult to purchase. The four million acres of land which form our group are owned by less than six thousand free-holders; and of this total, probably three and half millions are held by less than one hundred parties, including the government, the "crown land estate," and the native chiefs. The policy of the large landholders is not to sell but to lease. The value of land varies here very much as it does in other countries. Whenever it is in the market for sale, large tracts may be had for from fifty cents to two dollars an acre. No stranger should buy or lease land until he has had an opportunity to visit the various islands, and examine personally any properties offered to him, and make full inquiries about the locality. Government lands are now almost all leased, but their boundaries, in many cases, are indefinite. They are being surveyed as rapidly as possible; but it is a work of years.

5.—*Are the islands well adapted to raising cane, rice, coffee and tobacco?*

They are most admirably, not only as regards climate but soil. For sugar cane each of the four principal islands has been fairly tested, and we say, without any fear of contradiction, that there is no country in the world where a finer climate for sugar exists, or a richer soil. Of course some localities are better adapted to it than others, and the yield per acre varies accordingly. While our group is, to a remarkable degree, exempt from those hurricanes which sweep with such destruction over the West and East Indies and the South Pacific; while our crops are free from the blighting frosts that frequently visit Louisiana, Texas and other South-

ern States; the yield of sugar is sure and large, seldom less than 2,000 pounds, and in favored localities 8,000 and even 10,000 pounds to the acre is no unusual yield. A fair average may be stated as 3,000 pounds of sugar to the acre. This is not an annual yield, for the cane requires generally eighteen months to mature. There are thousands of acres on each of our islands still uncultivated, but most admirably suited for cane; and we are within bounds when we say that within ten years, if the requisite labor and capital were obtainable, our annual product of sugar might be doubled. Indeed, those who are best acquainted with the subject, maintain that the large island of Hawaii alone is capable of producing as much as is now raised in the whole group.

Respecting COFFEE we may say that there is no more delicious coffee in the world than that grown in Kona, Hawaii, when properly cured. Most now gathered grows wild in the woods, very little attention being paid to its systematic cultivation. When good sites are secured coffee culture may become a safe and profitable business. Travelers who come here from coffee growing countries are surprised at the quality and excellence of our coffee. During 1874, an English gentleman largely interested in Ceylon and its coffee trade, spent some weeks on Hawaii examining the coffee districts, and declared that Hawaii not only possessed finer coffee lands but produced a far superior article to Ceylon.

There is no product that promises so well for this group as coffee, provided elevated localities are chosen for it. It is stated that on Hawaii the trees which grow in the woods and at a certain height are not attacked with blight, but are every year found loaded

with berries. There are tracts in Kula and Hamakua, East Maui, where sufficient elevation is obtained, and which may be found to be the proper location. So too in Kona, Kau, Hamakua and Hilo, on Hawaii—there are many good localities, possessing sufficient moisture and well protected from the winds, where coffee plantations may be profitably located. These lands, when not purchasable, can generally be leased at a fair annual rental. Though stony, they are said to be all the better on this account for coffee culture. We consider this the most promising business that can be engaged in by foreigners of small means.

RICE also grows well, yields abundantly a fine grain, considered equal to the best American rice. It will grow anywhere that taro does, in the valleys or on the uplands. Two crops a year have been raised, but the amount and quality are better when but one crop of 8,000 pounds of paddy are raised annually, turning out 2,000 pounds of No. 1 table rice per acre.

TOBACCO grows very rank on all the islands, and is raised by the natives for their own use; but owing to a lack of knowledge in the proper mode of curing, it is not raised for export.

6.—*Is field labor obtainable, and at what cost?*

Native labor has become quite scarce, and will be more and more so each year. The pay of field hands varies from 30 to 50 cents a day, or from \$8 to \$13 a month of twenty-six days. Efforts are being made by the government to introduce Chinese and Japanese laborers, and the probability is that there will soon be no scarcity in this respect. The wages of cooks and house servants vary from five to three dollars a week.

7.—*Do all the tropical products flourish?*

All that have been imported and cultivated appear to do well. Among them are the banana, pine-apple, guava, tamarind, mango, citron, lime, oranges in certain localities, and among roots, tapioca, sago, arrowroot, sweet potato, yams, &c. Among berries, are the cape gooseberry, strawberry, ohelo or whortleberry, raspberry, &c.

8.—*Can products of the temperate zone be raised?*

Fruits of the temperate zone have not so far done well here, perhaps because they have not been sufficiently acclimatized or have not found their proper locality. Peaches have done best, but are inferior to those in other countries, and will bear only from seeds planted here. Grain, such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, &c., grow pretty well; but they are not equal to American, and on this account flour and grains are imported. Irish potatoes grow well above one thousand feet elevation. Vegetables and melons also do well, and are equal to any raised elsewhere.

9.—*What animals, birds or reptiles abound?*

All domestic animals and fowls do as well here as in any country, and are kept at a much less cost. There are no wild animals, unless we except a few dogs, hogs, goats and cattle which run wild in the mountain forests, and furnish game for sportsmen. Of reptiles and insects there are few venomous ones. Centipedes, scorpions, ants, spiders, and wasps, are abundant, but their venom is modified by the climate—at least they are not fatal as in other countries. Mosquitoes are found in some localities. There are no snakes or frogs in the group. Besides domesticated poultry, which in-

clude fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea and pea fowls, doves, &c., there are not many birds. Attempts have been made to introduce insectivorous and game birds, but they are not abundant, if we except wild ducks, plover, snipe and owls.

10.—*Have you a liberal government?*

The government is a constitutional monarchy, and may be considered as a very liberal one. The present ruler, King Kalakaua, is a Hawaiian Chief, who was elected by the Legislature in 1874, is gifted with wisdom and moderation, and what is all-important, appears to have the true interests of his people at heart. His recent visit has caused him to be well and favorably known abroad. The Legislature is composed of twenty nobles appointed for life by the King, and twenty-eight representatives elected biennially by the people. These assemble every two years, and sit together, forming one legislative body, on whose acts the King has a veto.

11.—*Are taxes oppressive?*

By no means. Every male subject or resident foreigner is taxed five dollars per annum, of which two dollars are for the support of public schools, two dollars for the public roads and one dollar poll tax. Real and personal property is taxed $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent on the assessed valuation, or five dollars on every thousand. Every horse is taxed 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, every dog one dollar, and every carriage five dollars. Passengers arriving from a foreign country pay two dollars each towards the support of the Queen's Hospital, which is open to all alike. Foreign goods pay an import tax of ten per cent. on their cost. Licenses have to be paid by all en-

gaged in mercantile pursuits, varying generally from fifty to two hundred dollars a year. The whole revenue collected by the government annually is \$430,000, or about seven dollars a head for the entire population, while in England and France the average is eleven or twelve dollars, and in America it is still larger. Compared with those countries, taxation here may be called very moderate.

12.—*Is the cost of living high?*

It is about the same as in the United States. Rents in Honolulu vary from \$200 to \$600 a year, according to the size and quality of the dwelling. In the country, dwellings can be had for one half or one-third these sums. A good house and lot, suitable for a family of six or eight, can be purchased in Honolulu for \$3,000; in country places for half or one-third that sum. As to provisions,—in Honolulu, flour costs 4 cents a pound, beef and mutton 5 to 8 cents, potatoes 2½ cents, rice 4 to 5 cents, sugar 5 to 8 cents, butter 30 to 50 cents, milk 6 to 8 cents a quart, eggs 30 to 50 cents a dozen. Lumber, building materials and wages of mechanics are about the same here as in the United States. In country places beef, milk, eggs, potatoes, &c., are much cheaper, while imported provisions cost more. A native saddle-horse costs \$5 to \$25; a milch cow, \$10; sheep, \$1 to \$2; and goats, 50 cents to \$1 each. A family, in the country, can never lack the necessaries of life, as an acre of taro, sweet potatoes and bananas will amply support it. The luxuries, however, are always more expensive here than elsewhere.

13.—*Are good schools established?*

The government schools throughout the islands are

established chiefly for the natives, and the Hawaiian language is taught in them. In the principal towns such as Honolulu, Lahaina, Wailuku, Makawao, Hilo, Kona, &c., there are good English schools, where tuition costs one dollar a week. It is probable that the government will soon extend its system of English education more generally throughout the group.

14.—*Are earthquakes destructive at the islands?*

Although this question is an absurd one, we will answer it by stating that the islands of this archipelago (excepting only Hawaii,) are as free from earthquakes and volcanic phenomena as are America or Europe. The only active volcano is found on Hawaii, on Mauna Loa, and the southern half of that island only, say from Hilo to Kawaihae, is exposed to its influence. The other islands of this group have earthquakes less frequently than California or Europe, and nowhere are they destructive to life or property.

To sum up—our government is liberal—taxes are light—courts of law guarantee justice to foreigner and native alike—our climate is remarkably genial and healthful—life and property are secure—land is obtained at a fair price—labor and capital are in demand and well paid—and the staple products of the islands, sugar, rice, coffee and wool, are in demand at a fair profit to the producer, and are likely to continue so for an indefinite period; while new products, such as tobacco, ramie, banana hemp, flax, cotton, &c., are open to those skilled in raising them. Those who are in search of a country where they can live cheaply, provided they dispense with luxuries, in a climate as fascinating as it is healthy, can find no place equal to the Hawaiian Islands.

POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A census of the whole group is taken by the government once in every six years, the last being that of December, 1872. It gives a total population of 56,897, the details of which are below :

Total number of Natives, December, 1872.....	49,044
Total number of Half-castes, December, 1872.....	2,487
Total number of Chinese, December, 1872.....	1,938
Total number of Americans, December, 1872.....	889
Total number of Hawaiian born, foreign parentage.....	849
Total number of Britons, foreign parentage.....	619
Total number of Portuguese, foreign parentage.....	395
Total number of Germans, foreign parentage.....	224
Total number of French, foreign parentage.....	88
Total number of other Foreigners.....	364

Total population, December, 1872.....	56,897
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Total number of Natives and Half-castes in 1866.....	53,765
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Total number of Natives and Half-castes in 1872.....	51,581
--	--------

Total decrease of Natives and Half-castes since 1866.....	7,234
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Total number of Foreigners in 1872.....	5,366
---	-------

Total number of Foreigners in 1866.....	4,194
---	-------

Total increase of Foreigners since 1866.....	1,172
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Decrease of Natives and Half-castes since 1866.....	7,234
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Increase of Foreigners since 1866.....	1,172
--	-------

Total decrease of population since 1866.....	6,063
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Native males over 40 years of age.....	9,991
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Native females over 40 years of age.....	7,545
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Native males of all ages.....	26,130
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Native females of all ages.....	22,914
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Hawaiian born, foreign parents, males.....	418
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Hawaiian born, foreign parents, females.....	431
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Chinese males.....	1,831
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Chinese females.....	107
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Clergymen 120, teachers 324, licensed physicians 47, lawyers 91, merchants 723, mechanics 2,115, agriculturists 9,670, plantation laborers 4772, freeholders 6,580.

From the above data it will be observed that the decrease of the native race during six years was 7,534, or at the rate of about 14 per cent., while the foreign population shows an increase of 28 per cent. for the six years covered by the census.

HINTS TO TRAVELERS.

Journeying through the group is mostly done by sea or on horseback. The roads are generally good for animals, and in some districts for carriages, but traveling is seldom performed in vehicles, except near Honolulu. Horses can usually be hired for one dollar an hour in Honolulu, or when wanted for a trip around an island, or to the crater from Hilo or Kau, the charge is ten dollars. Some find it cheaper to buy a horse or mule, which will cost from \$10 to \$25. Have him well shod, and when through dispose of him for what he will bring. Guides can be had for fifty cents to one dollar a day, or for a specific sum for the round trip. There is usually no difficulty in hiring horses or guides.

Here, as in other mountainous countries, travelers should take with them as little superfluous luggage as possible,—a change or two, with some kind of waterproof garment for protection during the rains which are encountered on the mountains. Throughout the group the natives will be found kind, hospitable and inoffensive, and as a general rule honest, at least with those who confide in them. In almost every village there are white residents, but where there are none the natives will always provide for strangers lodging and food—such as they have, trusting to the generosity of their guests for their reward. The following table giv-

ing an approximation to distances, will be found useful to such as travel over the group; though it should be stated that the number of miles will not always serve as a correct guide in judging of the time necessary to travel over the road. This remark applies more especially to Hawaii, where the roads are very stony, and interrupted with ravines, some of which require an hour to cross, or when the streams are swollen, may be impassable for several hours or days.

DISTANCES ON OAHU.

From Honolulu Post-office to Waikiki Grove.....	3 miles
“ “ “ Diamond Head.....	4¾ “
“ “ “ Ewa Church.....	11 “
“ “ “ Koko Head.....	11 “
“ “ “ Waianae (Church at Pokai).....	30 “
“ “ “ Waialaa Church.....	28½ “
“ “ “ Nuuanu Pali.....	6 “
“ “ “ Waimanalo Ranch.....	12 “
“ “ “ Kaneohe Sugar Mill.....	9½ “
“ “ “ Kaalaea Plantation.....	15 “
“ “ “ Kualoa Ranch.....	19¼ “
“ “ “ Punaluu Rice Plantation.....	26 “
“ “ “ Late Mormon Settlement.....	32 “
“ “ “ Kahuku via Waialua.....	88 “

ON THE ISLAND OF MAUL.

From Lahaina to Walluku via the Mountain Road.....	20 miles
“ Lahaina to Kaanapali.....	4 “
“ Walluku to Kalepolepo.....	10 “
“ Kalepolepo to Makee's.....	10 “
“ Kalepolepo to Makawao (Sayre's Store).....	18½ “
“ Sayre's Store to Summit of Haleakala.....	13 “
“ Maliko Landing, Haiku, to Sayre's Store, Makawao.....	7 “
“ Walluku to Makee's Plantation.....	20 “
“ Walluku to Makawao (Sayre's Store).....	14 “
“ Kahului to Walluku Post-office.....	3 “
“ Kahului to Makawao (Sayre's Store).....	11 “

From Makee's Landing to Ulupalakua Mill.....	3 miles
" Ulupalakua to Hana, via Kaupo.....	45 "
" Kahului to Hana, (Hamakua route).....	45 "

ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

From Kawaihae to Waimea Court House.....	11 miles
" Kawaihae to Kohala Plantation.....	17 "
" Waimea Court House to Kohala Plantation.....	23 "
" " " " Waipio Valley.....	10 "
" " " " Laupahoehoe.....	30 "
" " " " Hilo, via Laupahoehoe.....	60 "
" " " " Summit of Mauna Kea, via Kalaleha.....	40 "
From Hilo to Kaupakuea Plantation.....	10 "
" " Crater of Kilauea.....	30 "
" " Waiohinu (Kau).....	65 "
" Crater of Kilauea to Summit Crater of Mauna Loa.....	35 "
" Waiohinu (Kau) to Kealahou.....	43 "
" Kealahou to Kailua.....	13 "
" " Summit of Mt. Hualalai.....	25 "
" Kailua to Kawaihae.....	30 "
" Waiohinu (Kau) to Kapapala, (Reed's Ranch).....	24 "
" " " Summit Crater, via Kapapala.....	61 "
" Hilo to Summit Crater, via Kilauea.....	65 "

ON THE ISLAND OF KAUAI.

From Lihue to Koloa.....	10 miles
" Koloa to Hanapepe.....	7 "
" " Waimea.....	15 "
" Waimea to Mana Point.....	10 "
" Lihue to Waimea Falls.....	5 "
" " Kealia (Krull's).....	14 "
" " Kilauea (Titcomb's).....	23 "
" " Hanalei.....	30 "

INTER-ISLAND CHANNELS, &c.

Width of Kanai and Oahu Channel.....	70 miles
" Oahu and Molokai Channel.....	25 "
" Molokai and Maui.....	10 "
" Maui and Lanai.....	9 "
" Maui and Hawaii.....	30 "

Width of Kanai and Nilhan Channel.....	13 miles
From Honolulu to Lihue Anchorage, Kauai.....	93 "
" " Labaina Anchorage.....	72 "
" " Kawaihae Anchorage.....	140 "
" " Kealahakua Anchorage, via Kawaihae.....	175 "
" " Hilo Bay, via Kawaihae.....	220 "
" " Hilo Bay, direct line.....	200 "

OCEAN DISTANCES.

Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2100 miles
" Levuka, Fiji.....	2708 "
" Tutuila, Samoa.....	2290 "
" Auckland, direct.....	3814 "
" Otago, via Auckland.....	4414 "
" Sydney, direct.....	4480 "
" Hongkong, direct.....	4893 "
" Yokohama, direct.....	3440 "
" Tahiti, direct.....	2380 "
" Panama, direct.....	4620 "
" Acapulco, direct.....	3286 "
" Callao, direct.....	5240 "
" Valparaiso, direct.....	5725 "
" Baker's Island.....	1640 "
" Victoria, Vancouver's Island.....	2360 "
Levuka to Auckland.....	1167 "
" Sydney.....	1750 "
" San Francisco (via Honolulu).....	4808 "
Tutuila to Auckland.....	1577 "
" Sydney.....	2410 "
" Levuka.....	630 "
" Tahiti.....	1250 "
San Francisco to Auckland, (via Honolulu).....	5914 "
" " Sydney, via Honolulu and Levuka.....	6580 "
" " Sydney, via Honolulu, Fiji & Auckland.....	7174 "
Sydney to Auckland via Cape Manukau.....	1176 "
" Melbourne via Cape Howe.....	522 "

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS.

Cabin passage by steamer, from Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.

Cabin passage by sail vessel, from Honolulu to San Francisco, \$50 to \$60.

Cabin passage by steamer to Auckland, \$150.

Cabin passage by steamer to Sydney, \$150.

Steerage passage, by steamer to Sydney, \$90.

Steerage passage, by steamer to San Francisco, \$40.

Steerage passage, by sail vessel to San Francisco, \$30.

Freight from Honolulu to San Francisco, per ton, \$5 to \$6.

Freight from Honolulu to Sydney, per ton, \$10.

Cabin passage from Honolulu to Maui, \$5 to \$8.

Cabin passage from Honolulu to Hawaii, \$5 to \$12.50.

Cabin passage from Honolulu to Kauai, \$5 to \$8.

Board at the Hotel, \$3 dollars a day or \$15 a week.

Steamer Kilauea leaves Honolulu every Monday for ports on Maui and Hawaii, excepting one week in the month, when she makes a trip to Kauai.

Schooners leave daily for different parts of the group.

Foreign steamers touch once a month regularly, connecting Honolulu with Sydney, Auckland, San Francisco and Fiji. See Time-table.

American and English gold and silver coins form the principal currency in this Kingdom. Spanish silver coins, and French silver five franc or dollar pieces, and Chilean and Peruvian dollar pieces are also current. Silver certificates, representing specie on deposit in the government treasury, are also current.

Passengers can always obtain the privilege of remaining over one or two trips of the steamers, at Honolulu, provided the arrangement is made at the time of engaging passage. Four weeks stoppage will enable them to visit the volcano and Mt. Haleakala on Maui; but to visit all the principal places will require two or more months.

MAILS AND POSTAGE.

Honolulu possesses an excellent General Post-office, as well conducted as in any country. Mails are received and despatched by every conveyance, to Sydney, Auckland, San Francisco and all parts of the United States; London and all parts of England and Europe. *All postages must be prepaid.*

Letter postage to any part of the Australian Colonies, 12 cents for each half ounce in weight. Newspapers, 2 cents each, all in Hawaiian stamps.

Letter postage to the United States, 6 cents each half ounce, Hawaiian stamp. Newspapers, 4 cents each, 2 cents Hawaiian and 2 cents United States.

Letter postage to England and Germany, 11 cents each half ounce,—6 cents Hawaiian and 5 cents American. Newspapers, 6 cents each,—2 cents Hawaiian and 4 cents United States.

Rates to other countries vary, and can always be ascertained at the General Post-office, Merchant street.

Inter-island letter postage is 2 cents for each half ounce; local newspapers to subscribers *free* of postage. Transient papers, 1 cent each.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN HONOLULU.

There are five weekly newspapers and one monthly, published in Honolulu:

The GAZETTE, issued every Wednesday morning, pub-

lished and edited by Henry M. Whitney, office over the General Post-office.

The ADVERTISER, issued every Saturday morning, published by J. H. Black, on Merchant street.

The ISLANDER, issued every Friday morning, published by Thos. G. Thrum, on Merchant street.

The KUOKOA, (Hawaiian,) issued every Saturday morning, published by H. M. Whitney.

The LAHUI HAWAII, (Hawaiian,) issued every Thursday morning, published by the Hawaiian Board.

The FRIEND is issued on the first of each month by Rev. Samuel C. Damon, Seamen's Chaplain.

There are no daily papers issued at present in Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN STATISTICS.

Annual revenue of the government, not including loans. \$ 433,561

Sources of revenue—Duties on foreign imports. \$175,379

From fines and penalties.. 19,952

“ internal commerce.. 58,904

“ internal taxes..... 103,861

“ fees and perquisites.. 9,448

“ government rents, &c 64,025

“ miscellaneous sources 5,085

Public debt, April, 1874..... 840,000

Imports, total for 1874..... 1,310,827

Exports, total for 1874..... 1,839,620

Principal articles of export, 1874:

Sugar, lbs.....24,566,611

Rice and paddy, lbs..... 1,627,143

Wool, lbs..... 899,926

Pulu, lbs..... 418,320

Tallow, lbs..... 125,596

Hawaiian vessels, 54; tonnage of same, 8000 tons.

Hawaiian whalers, now in service, 4.

Area of the group, 4,000,000 acres.

Live stock on the islands (estimated)—cattle, 80,000; sheep, 175,000; horses, 33,000; goats, 250,000.

Public schools, 243; scholars in attendance, 7,755.

Annual cost of public schools, 1874, \$40,330.

Comparative View of the Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, for Twenty-Nine Years,
from 1846 to 1874, giving the Totals each Year.

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Merchandise Re-exported.	Total Consumption House Receipts.	Oil, Bone and Ivory Transhipped.				Merchant Vessels		Spirits Consum'd
						Galla.	Galla.	Whale.	Lib.	Ivory.	No.	Tons
1874	\$1,310,827 40	\$1,839,620 27	\$1,622,455 37	\$217,164 90	\$183,857 66	23,137	403,876		174,111	56,552	115	69,664
1873	1,437,611 77	2,128,054 66	1,726,507 78	402,546 88	198,655 76	56,687	573,697		132,554	25,108	109	63,767
1872	1,746,173 97	1,607,521 99	1,402,685 33	204,838 81	218,375 43	50,867	582,974		122,974		138	98,957
1871	1,926,884 27	1,892,049 45	1,733,094 46	158,974 99	231,332 34	60,310	283,055		23,362		163	102,172
1870	1,930,227 42	2,144,942 82	1,903,025 06	230,517 58	228,813 78	105,284	1,486,969		632,963		155	99,663
1869	2,040,068 10	2,338,358 83	1,939,081 58	427,946 37	218,793 42	187,680	1,696,169		627,770		127	79,656
1868	1,931,799 72	1,898,213 63	1,940,466 28	427,946 37	210,076 30	106,778	774,913		696,043		113	84,838
1867	1,857,410 17	1,709,651 87	1,836,622 02	355,539 58	220,899 91	103,215	821,929		405,140		184	60,268
1866	1,946,285 68	1,934,576 78	1,836,621 61	428,786 15	215,047 08	103,967	1,204,276		211,178		151	62,142
1865	1,712,441 61	1,662,181 49	1,430,211 82	237,046 73	192,566 63	42,841	578,568		339,331		116	75,339
1864	1,778,493 25	1,625,852 74	1,413,413 54	251,439 20	122,752 68	56,687	675,344		337,043		88	42,930
1863	1,662,939 67	1,625,852 74	1,413,413 54	251,439 20	122,752 68	56,687	675,344		337,043		88	42,930
1862	1,781,109 67	1,625,852 74	1,413,413 54	251,439 20	122,752 68	56,687	675,344		337,043		88	42,930
1861	1,781,109 67	1,625,852 74	1,413,413 54	251,439 20	122,752 68	56,687	675,344		337,043		88	42,930
1860	1,781,109 67	1,625,852 74	1,413,413 54	251,439 20	122,752 68	56,687	675,344		337,043		88	42,930
1859	1,555,558 74	931,329 27	625,575 71	802,754 08	137,329 37	47,859	785,988		527,910		94	46,962
1858	1,089,060 60	787,082 08	529,968 11	257,115 97	116,138 23	222,464	2,551,382		1,614,710		117	41,226
1857	1,130,165 41	646,526 10	423,303 91	222,222 91	140,777 03	176,306	2,018,027		1,295,525		115	46,875
1856	1,151,422 99	670,824 67	466,278 79	204,545 88	123,171 75	121,294	1,641,579		1,074,942		82	26,817
1855	1,383,169 87	572,601 49	274,741 67	297,869 82	152,125 58	156,484	1,683,922		1,479,678		123	42,213
1854	1,590,837 71	585,122 87	271,029 70	311,092 97	155,650 17	175,348	3,787,348		2,020,264		125	47,288
1853	1,401,975 86	472,996 83	251,599 17	191,397 66	155,650 17	175,348	3,787,348		2,020,264		211	50,451
1852	755,868 54	638,385 20	257,251 69	381,142 51	113,001 93	173,490	1,152,738		3,159,951		235	61,065
1851	1,323,821 68	691,231 49	309,828 94	381,402 55	160,602 19	104,302	909,379		901,604		446	87,920
1850	1,035,038 40	763,652 35	546,522 63	246,629 72	121,508 73						469	90,304
1849	726,839 44	477,645 81	366,819 43	33,551 55	56,568 94						90	.....
1848	605,618 73	300,370 98	366,819 43	33,551 55	56,568 94						71	.....
1847	710,138 52	264,226 63	209,018 53	57,208 07	48,801 25						65	.....
1846	593,332 24	383,750 74	301,625 00	62,325 74	56,508 64						65	.....

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

This commercial convention was concluded in Washington during the early part of 1875, and approved by the Senate in March. Since that date, it has been signed by President Grant and King Kalakaua, and now awaits the necessary legislative action of Congress, legalizing the removal of duties, as provided by it. The treaty has not been promulgated, and may not be until Congress assembles in December, 1875, when a law will be enacted to render it operative.

The draft of the treaty, published in the San Francisco Commercial Herald, in February, is believed to embrace all the products of either country, which are to be exempted from duty when the treaty goes into effect.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Treaty, enumerating the list of free goods, as there published, is inserted herewith :

HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS FREE OF DUTY IN ANY PORT OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE 1. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding articles of this convention, and as an equivalent thereof, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all parts of the United States free of duty.

Arrowroot;

Castor Oil;

Bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved;

Hides and skins, undressed;

Rice;

Pulu;

Seeds, plants, shrubs or trees;

Muscavado, brown or other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island Sugar;"

Sirups of sugar-cane, melado and molasses;

Tallow.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS FREE OF DUTY IN ANY HAWAIIAN PORT.

ARTICLE 2. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America, in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent thereof, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or product of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty.

Agricultural implements; animals;

Beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats.

Bread and breadstuffs of all kinds; grain, flour, meal and bran;

Boots and shoes; bricks, lime and cement;

Butter, cheese, lard, tallow; bullion;

Coal, cordage, naval stores, including tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, raw and rectified;

Copper and composition, sheathing, nails and bolts;

Cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed;

Eggs, fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water and the products thereof;

Fruits, nuts and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved;

Hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed;

Hardware, hoop-iron and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads, or sprigs;

Ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof.

Leather; harness and all manufactures of leather;

Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and unmanufactured in whole or in part; doors, sashes and blinds;

Machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof;

Oats and Hay;

Paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood;

Petroleum, and all oils for lubricating and illuminating purposes ;

Plants, shrubs, trees and seeds ;

Rice ;

Sugar, refined or unrefined ;

Salt ; soap ; starch ; shooks, staves and headings ;

Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured ; tallow ;

Wool and manufacture of wool, other than ready made clothing ; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or drayage ; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages ; textile manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing.

This treaty applies only to the interchange of Hawaiian and American products. Productions of other countries, though shipped from the United States or from Hawaii, cannot claim the benefit of free entry under this treaty, when imported into the other country. The treaty is to continue for seven years from the date when it takes effect, which, at this writing, is uncertain.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

HONOLULU is the principal port at which the foreign commerce of the Kingdom centres. Lahaina, on Maui ; Hilo, Kawaihae and Kealahou on Hawaii ; and Koloa on Kauai, are also ports of entry for foreign merchandise and shipping.

Pilotage fees at Honolulu are \$1.50 per foot, on entering or leaving the port. At Hilo \$1.00 per foot. For anchoring a vessel outside the harbor, at Honolulu, the pilot's fee is \$10.

The rates of towage at Honolulu vary from \$30 for vessels under 200 tons, to \$50 for vessels over 1000 tons.

The commanding officers of all vessels are required to report at the custom house, near the steamer wharf,

immediately on arrival, and to furnish a certified statement of passengers and cargo.

Foreign goods pay 10 per cent. duty, with some few exceptions: spirits pay \$3 per gallon; alcohol, \$10; coffee, 3 cents a pound; molasses, 10 cents a gallon; cleaned rice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; sugar, 2 cents a pound; tobacco and cigars, 15 cents ad valorem; wines, of 18 to 30 per cent. alcohol, \$1.50 per gallon. [See Hawaiian Digest for more full particulars.]

The free list embraces, books printed in Hawaiian, coals, copper sheathing and all kinds of sheathing metals, all specie, goods imported for the King and government, birds and bees, animals for improvement of stock, returned containers and bags, tools of trade, professional books, implements and furniture in actual use, iron, plants and seeds, returned cargo, tanning materials, &c.

Every passenger arriving from a foreign port pays \$2 towards the support of the Queen's Hospital. Also a permit to land baggage is required.

Every person, on leaving the Kingdom, who has resided here for over thirty days, is required to take out a passport from the custom house, before leaving.

Storage is furnished in the government warehouses at the rate of 40 cents per ton of 2000 pounds, or 40 feet cubic measurement, per month. On ale, beer and porter, beef, pork and fish, pitch and tar, there are special storage rates.

Any foreign vessel may obtain a Hawaiian register, by payment of a fee of \$1 per ton for the first twenty-five tons, and half a dollar per ton for any excess of tonnage over the above limit, with the usual charges for blank and bond.

Lights are maintained at the ports of Honolulu, Hilo, Lahaina, and Kawaihae, and the charge at either port for lights is \$3. Coasters pay ten cents per ton annually as light dues.

A marine signal telegraph is also maintained, stationed on the ridge in the rear of Diamond Head, which signalizes all vessels approaching or passing the port of Honolulu. Captains of vessels arriving and having a mail on board for this port are requested to hoist the national ensign at the main-mast head, as soon as they open up the telegraph station. Vessels passing the port without stopping are requested to display their number or private signal.

All vessels, foreign or coasters, load and discharge cargo in the port of Honolulu at the public wharves, the wharfage charge being two cents per ton, per diem, not including Sundays and holidays. While vessels having foreign goods on board are discharging cargo, a custom house guard is stationed on each to superintend the landing of cargo, and to inspect the same when necessary.

Special privileges and exemptions are granted to whaleships, and they are allowed to trade or barter at specified ports, under certain regulations.

There are no export duties nor transit charges, other than the cost of blank forms.

All invoices of foreign goods presented for entry at the customs, whether dutiable or free, are required to have a certificate attached to them by the Hawaiian consul resident at the port of shipment. A list of Hawaiian consuls will be found on the next page.

Much additional useful information regarding the

port and commercial regulations may be obtained from
 "Hassinger's Hawaiian Tariff and Digest."

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LENGTH OF PASSAGES.

It may interest readers to know the time required to make the voyage to Honolulu from various places, and the following data will furnish the desired information:

San Francisco to Honolulu, by steamer.....	7 to 8 days
San Francisco to Honolulu, by sailing vessel.....	12 to 20 "
Portland, Oregon, to Honolulu, by sailing vessel.....	14 to 20 "
New York to Honolulu, by rail and steamer.....	15 "
London to Honolulu, by steamers and rail.....	25 "
Tahiti to Honolulu, by sailing vessel.....	25 to 30 "
Samoa to Honolulu, by sailing vessel.....	20 to 30 "
Auckland to Honolulu, by steamer.....	14 to 16 "
Sydney to Honolulu, by steamer.....	15 to 18 "
Fiji to Honolulu, by steamer.....	8 to 9 "
Yokohama to Honolulu, by steamer.....	12 to 16 "
Yokohama to Honolulu, by sailing vessel.....	30 to 40 "
Hongkong to Honolulu, by steamer, via Japan....	18 to 22 "
Hongkong to Honolulu, by sailing vessel.....	40 to 60 "
Boston, U.S.A., to Honolulu, by sailing vessel, via Cape Horn.....	125 to 140 "
London or Bremen to Honolulu, by sailing vessel, via Cape Horn.....	125 to 140 "

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The survey of the ocean bed between San Diego and Honolulu, and also between San Francisco and Honolulu, and thence westward to Japan, by the U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*, during 1874, and the more recent survey made by H. B. M.'s ship *Challenger*, have demonstrated the fact that no obstacle exists to laying a cable from the American shore, via this archipelago, to Japan, whenever a company may be formed and capital provided for this object.

The Hawaiian Legislature, at its session in 1874, passed a law granting exclusive privileges to the first company which shall connect this group with the American continent. The concession includes the right to land a cable on any or on all the islands, the right of way over them, and the exclusive monopoly of inter-island telegraphy in this Kingdom.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

The weather during 1874 was remarkable in several respects. Not only was it unusually cool during the spring, summer and autumn, for this latitude, but the trade winds prevailed more uninterruptedly than in previous years. The rainfall in Honolulu, was more evenly distributed through the entire year. Thus in June, July, August and September, usually dry months, we find an average of two and an eighth inches of rain in each month. And the total rainfall for the year was nearly 53 inches. The average for a series of years, as registered by the late Dr. G. P. Judd, at his residence in Nuuanu Valley, was 46.80 inches. During November there was an extraordinary fall of nine inches of rain during one night.

The weather in December, commencing about the date of the transit of Venus, was for the most part mild, light westerly and northerly winds prevailing, with cool, dewy nights, during which the thermometer fell frequently to ~~just~~ ^{about} 60° , and on several occasions below that figure. This cool weather continued into the spring months of 1875, the thermometer at sunrise having ranged from 52° to 68° , and during one night, the 5th of January, it dropped to $50\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, as registered at the Transit of Venus observatory in this city, which is the coolest we have ever known it to be here, though at other localities the mercury often ~~falls~~ ^{falls} to 50° , 40° and 30° , according to the elevation above the sea. We append the following table showing the rainfall in Honolulu for two years, and in Hilo one year. That for the year 1874, was kept by Mr. Hall at his residence on Nuuanu Avenue, a short distance above the intersection of School street, which, we may add, is one of the best localities for impartial meteorological observations to be found in Honolulu.

MONTHS.	HONOLULU.				HILO.
	1866.	1874.	Ther. High't	Sunrise. Low't	1846.
January.....	12.73	10.00	75° ..	65°	21.51
February.....	14.03	8.41	71 ..	61	9.96
March.....	3.55	4.16	70 ..	61	38.15
April.....	1.60	1.28	70 ..	64	18.86
May.....	8.34	1.14	72 ..	65	10.68
June.....	1.57	2.51	72 ..	70	5.25
July.....	1.86	2.40	74 ..	70	9.91
August.....	1.56	1.00	75 ..	71	10.68
September.....	1.75	2.58	73 ..	70	4.96
October.....	2.11	5.50	73 ..	70	12.64
November.....	1.55	15.67	73 ..	62	25.64
December.....	4.98	8.30	71 ..	58	13.93
Total.....	55.63	52.95			182.17

Annual average of rainfall at Honolulu, 5 years.....46.80

Annual rainfall at Hilo.....	180.00
Annual average of rainfall in Eastern United States.....	35.00
Annual average of rainfall in the tropics.....	95.00
Number of days in which rain fell in Honolulu, during 1866, 98.	

HAWAIIAN FERNS.

The flora indigenous to these islands is not numerous, though there are some choice wild flowers found in the mountains. Nearly all the beautiful flowers seen in our gardens and some of those growing wild are imported. Of ferns, mosses, lichens, and algæ, this group possesses as fine varieties as any part of the world's ^{large} varied climate and the high altitude of its ^{sed a large} mountains furnishing a home for many not existing in other groups of lower land. Mr. Mann enumerates 115 varieties of ferns found by him, but it is believed that the whole numbers about two hundred. Mr. E. Bailey, of Wailuku, Maui, has prepared the following catalogue of such as he has collected and of which he has specimens, numbering 121. As his collection embraces chiefly those growing on that island, which by the way, are among the finest in the group, it will doubtless be enlarged after research on the other islands of this group :

CATALOGUE OF HAWAIIAN FERNS.

Prepared by Edward Bailey, Wailuku, Maui.

ADIANTUM, capillus Veneris.

ASPLENIUM, nidus, trichomanes, monanthemum, fragile, Macraei, erectum, resectum, gemmiferum, obtusatum, confignum, falcatum, cundatum, horridum, deparioides, sylvaticum, adiantum nigrum, dissectum, rhizophyllum, furcatum, flaccidum, affine, nitidum, aspidioides, brevissorum, Arnottii, Sandwichianum. N. B.—Two species, of which one has three varieties, must, I think, come under another genus; while several species of asplenium are either unnamed, or the names to which they belong are badly described.

ASPIDIUM, varium, falcatum, caryotidenum, aculeatum, Haleakalense, aristatum.

ACROSTICHUM, micradenium, conforme, squamosum, gorgoneum, reticulatum.

BLECHNUM, Souleytiana.

BOTRYCHIUM, daucifolium.

CYSTOPTERIS, frag^{ulu}.

DICKSONIA, glaucuⁿ, glagum var., Menziesii, Chamissoi.

DEPARIA, prolifera.

DAVALLIA, Macraeana, repens, hirta, Speluncae, Mannii, tenuifolia, Alexandri.

DOODIA, media, Kunthiana.

GLEICHENIA, dichotoma, Hawaiiensis, longissima.

GYMNOGRAMME, Javanica.

HYMENOPHYLLUM, recurvum, lanceolatum, obtusum neense.

LINDSAYA, pumila, erecta.

MARATTIA, Douglasii.

NEPHRODIUM, cyatheoides, Hudsonianum (truncatum), filix-mas 3 varietes, unitum, globuliferum, cleutarium, latifrons, squamigerum, glabrum, rubiginosum, and at least three species not well made out.

NEPHROLEPIS, exaltata and 1 variety.

OPHIOGLOSSUM, pendulum, concinnum.

PELLÆ, ternifolia.

PTERIS, irregularis, excelsa, Cretica, aquilina, decipiens, decora, quadriaurita.

POLYPODIUM, microdendron, crinale, unidentatum, Hillebrandii, Keraudrinianum, Sandwicense, punctatum, Hookeri, lineare, pseudo-grammites, spectrum, serrulatum, sub-pinnatifidum, sarmentosum, adenophorus, decorum, pellucidum, pellucidum variety miriocarpum, bi-pinnatifidum, hymenophyloides, tamariscinum, tamariscinum variety Hillebrandii.

SADLERIA, cyatheoides, pallida, squarrosa.

SHIZÆA, australis.

TRICHOMANES, parvulum, filicula, Draytonianum, radicans, meifolium, (novum?).

VITTARIA, elongata, elongata variety rigida.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
A Lady's Description of Haleakala,	48
Animals, Birds, and Reptiles,	116
Ancient Water-course in Kohala,	67
Around the Island of Oahu, Trip	30
Barking Sands of Mana, Kanae	106
Bill of Fare at Hotel,	12
Board of Immigration, Officers of	135
Byroad a la Hilo, Latitude of	77
Captain Eldart's Ranch, Puna	79
Captain Cook's Monument at Kealahakua,	97
Census of the Islands in 1872,	120
Chamber of Commerce, Officers of	135
Channel of Hawaii, Passage of	61
Channels, Hawaiian, Width of	123
Chances for Enterprising Men,	112
Chinese in Honolulu, Number of	120
Churches in Honolulu,	19
Climate, Healthy for Foreigners,	111
Coco Head,	26
Coffee Culture,	114
Coins and Currency in Honolulu,	125
Commerce of Hawaiian Islands, Table of.. ..	128
Commercial Regulations, Port of Honolulu,	131
Consuls and Representatives, in Honolulu,	18
Cost of Living in Honolulu,	118
Crater of Haleakala, Description of	50
Crater of Kilauea, Description of	83
Crater of Mokuaweo, Description of.. ..	94
Descent into Crater of Kilauea,	83
Depth of Water on Honolulu Bar,	5
Distances on the Islands, Table of	122, 123
Douglass the Traveler,	93
Duties Payable on Imported Goods	7, 132

HAWAIIAN GUIDE BOOK.

141

Earthquakes, Remarks on	....	....	....	119
East Maui, Island of	....	....	....	40
Entrance to Honolulu, Depth and Width of	....	....	....	5
Fruits of Temperate Zone, Cultivated	.../	....	....	116
Fruits of Tropical Zone, Cultivated	....	....	....	116
Fish Market in Honolulu,	....	....	....	29
Ferns, List of Hawaiian	....	....	....	26, 138
Fruits and Meats at Hotel,	....	....	....	12
First Impressions of Honolulu,	....	....	....	13
Foreign Laborers at Islands	....	....	....	112
Foreigners in the Group, Number of	....	....	....	120
Foreign Importations, duties on same	....	....	....	132
Free Goods, List of	....	....	....	132
Good Temples and Other Benevolent Societies...	....	....	....	20
Government Statistics,	....	....	....	127
Government, Existing Form of	....	....	....	117, 119
Grains, Cultivation of	....	....	....	116
Great Pestilence in 1807	....	....	....	63
Hawaii, Island of	....	....	....	61
Hawaiian Hotel, Description of	....	....	....	7-13
Hawaiian Government, List of Officers...	....	....	....	16, 17
Hawaiian Consuls in Foreign Ports,	....	....	....	134
Hauula, on Oahu, Valley of	....	....	....	31
Haleakala, Ascent of Mount	....	....	....	42
Hana, A Trip to and Description of	....	....	....	50, 54
Hamakua, Hawaii, District of	....	....	....	70
Halemauau, In the Crater of	....	....	....	87, 84
Hanalei, Kauai, Village of	....	....	....	103
Hanapepe, Valley and Falls of	....	....	....	106
Hassinger's Tariff and Digest	....	....	....	134
Heiau or Heathen Temple	....	....	....	65
Hilo, District and Village of	....	....	....	70, 74, 77
Hints to Travelers,	....	....	....	121
Holidays in Honolulu,	....	....	....	27
Honolulu Roadstead,	....	....	....	5
Honolulu City, Description of	....	....	....	6
House of the Sun, Description of	....	....	....	48
Insane Asylum,	..	....	....	20
Information for Immigrants,	....	....	....	111, 126
Kaneohe, Kualoa and Kahuku,	....	....	....	80, 81

Kauai, Island of	99
Kau, District of	95
Kahoolawe, Island of	57
Kawaihae, Village of	62
Kaiwika Plantation, near Hilo,	74
Kailua, Village and Bay of	97
Kealahou, Village and Bay of	96
King's Cabinet, Members of	16
Kohala, Village and Plantation of	65
Koloa, Village of	109
Latitude and Longitude of Islands	3
Latitude and Longitude of Waimea, Kauai,	106
Latitude and Longitude of Honolulu, (note)	3
Labor at the Islands,	115
Largest Apple Orchard in the World,	53
Lahaina, Village of	34
Lahainaluna Seminary,	36
Lanai, Island of	57
Land and Its Cost,	112
Length of Passages,	135
Leper Settlement,	60
Light House at Honolulu Harbor,	5
Lihue, Kauai,	100
Maui, Description of	34
Masonic Lodges,	20
Mausoleum, Royal	24
Makawao, Village and District of	40
Map of Hawaii, facing page	61
Mauna Loa, Ascent of	93
Mauna Kea, Ascent of	97
Mauna Waialeale, Kauai,	102
Mails and Postage Rates,	126
Meteorological Statistics,	133
Molokini, Island of	58
Molokai, Island of	59
Mountains of Hawaii, Height of	62
Mokuaweoweo, Crater of	94
Names of the Islands,	3
Nawiliwili Bay,	99
Na Pali, Kauai,	105
Newspapers in Honolulu, Names of	126

Niihau, Island of	....	....	....	110
Ocean Distances from Honolulu,	....	....	....	124
Odd Fellows and Other Societies,	....	....	....	20
Oloalu Gpich, Maui,	....	....	....	38
Olaa, Half-way House to the Crater,	....	....	....	81
Onomea Plantation, Hilo,	....	....	....	73
Pali, Nuanuu,	....	....	....	23
Parliament House, or Aliiolani Hale,	....	....	....	21
Passenger Tax on Landing,	....	....	....	6, 133
Passage on Steamers, Price of	....	....	....	125
Pele's Hair,	....	....	....	86
Pilotage at Honolulu and Hilo, Rates of...	....	....	....	131
Population of Honolulu,	....	....	....	15
Population of Islands,	....	....	....	120
Post Office and Rates of Postage,	....	....	....	126
Princeville Plantation, Kauai,	....	....	....	104
Prison and Jail in Honolulu,	....	....	....	21
Privy Council of State,	....	....	....	16
Puna Route to the Volcano,	....	....	....	79
Queen's Hospital,	....	....	....	21
Queen Emma's Residence,	....	....	....	25
Rainfall at Honolulu and Hilo,	....	....	....	134
Reciprocity with the United States,	....	....	....	129
Reformatory School,	....	....	....	21
Reed's Ranch, Kapapala,	....	....	....	92
Rice Culture,	....	....	....	115
Schools of the Hawaiian Kingdom,	....	....	....	22
Seminaries at Makawao,	....	....	....	42
Shells, Sea and Land,	....	....	....	110
Silver Sword Plant,	....	....	....	47
Smuggling, Penalty, Confiscation of Goods,	....	....	....	7
Spouting Horn, at Koloa,	....	....	....	110
Steamer Kilauea,	....	....	....	32
Sugar Plantations of Makawao,	....	....	....	42
Sugar Cane Culture,	....	....	....	113
Supreme Court of Law, Judges of	....	....	....	17
Sugar Plantations near Hilo,	....	....	....	76, 72
Switzerland of Hawaii,	....	....	....	52
Telegraph Station at Diamond Head,	....	....	....	4, 133
Telegraphs, Ocean and Marine Signal,	....	....	....	133, 136

Trees and Flowers in Honolulu, Names of	14, 15
Taro Plant, Description of	24
Trip Around the Island of Maui,	37
Tobacco Culture,	115
Taxes in Hawaii,	117
Thermometer, Range of at Honolulu,	135
Ulupalakua, Description of	55
Useful Information to Travelers,	121
Volcano of Kilauea,	78
Volcano House, Kilauea,	82
Waiohi Valley, Kauai,	104
Waikiki Coconut Grove,	4, 12, 26
Wai'alua; Oahu; Village of	31
Wailuku, Maui, Village of	38
Wailuku Pass and Valley;	39
Ways to Reach Moloai,	60
Waimea; Hawaii; Village of	64
Waimea; Kauai; Village of	106
Waipio Valley, Description of	67, 69
Water Flumes, near Hilo,	76
Water Falls, near Hilo,	78
Waiohinu, Kau,	95
Waimanu Valley,	98
Wailua Falls, Kauai,	101
Wai'alua to Honolulu,	102
Wahiawa, Kauai,	109
Weather Statistics,	136
What to See and Where to Go,	22
Wonderful Caves, Kauai,	105

ERRATA:

Page 17--under Places of Worship; for Rev. M. Kauea, read Rev. M. Kuaea.

Page 32--9th line from top, read "views in the Hawaiian Islands."

Page 117--in last paragraph, read "every horse is taxed 75 cents."



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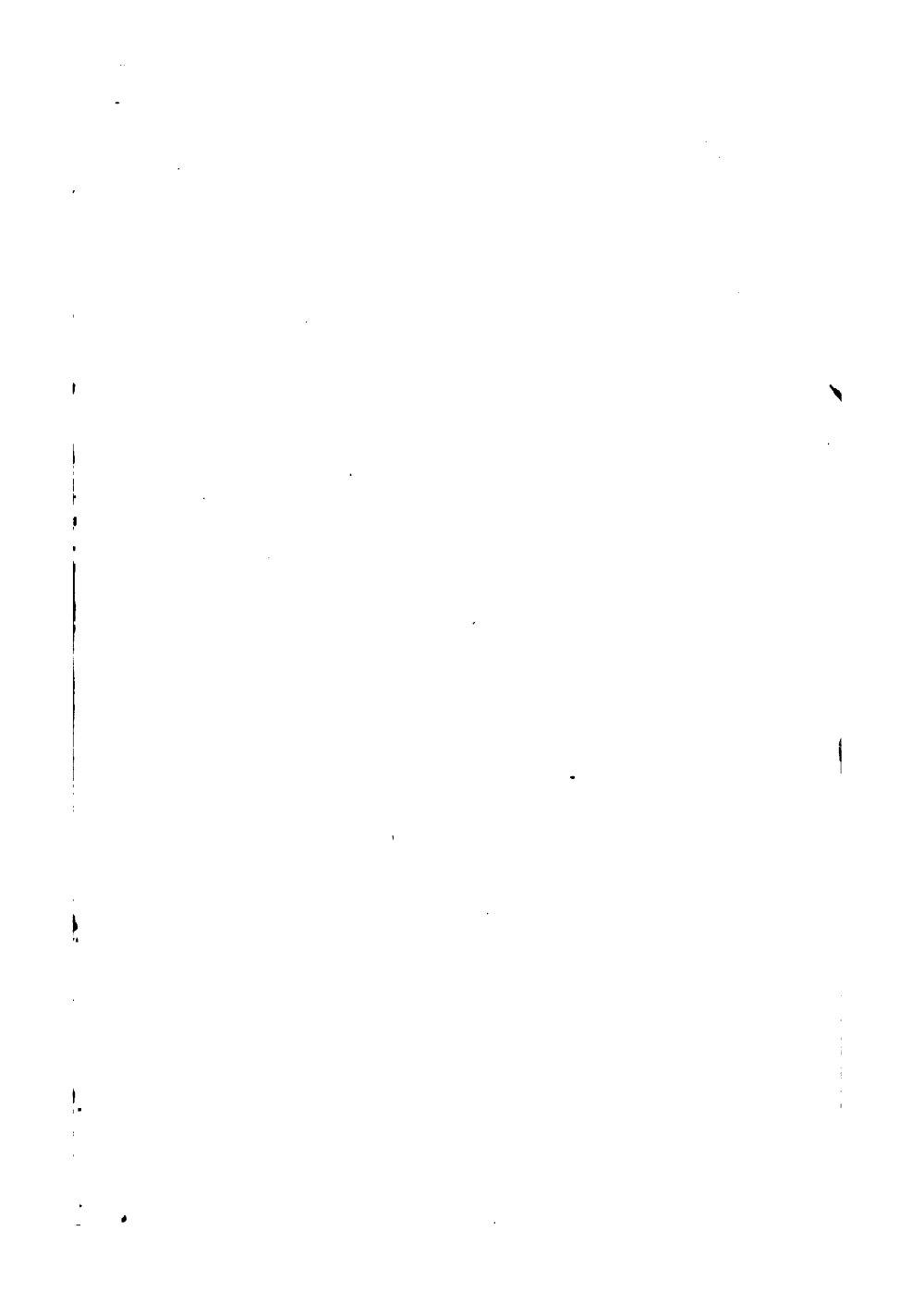
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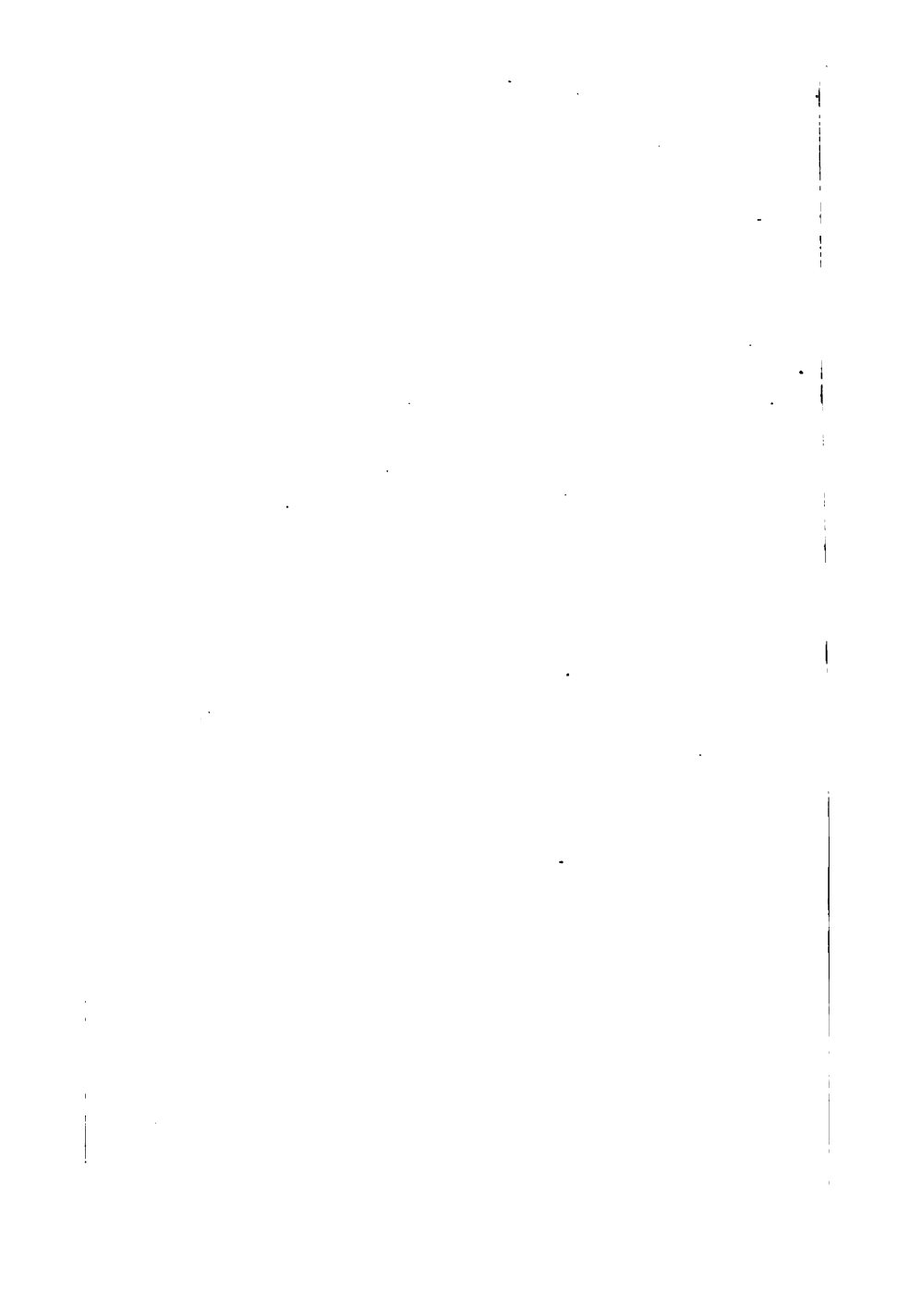
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